THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 37.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL .....13-4.

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 4TH SEPTEMBER.

MR. JUSTICE LOUIS JACKSON'S report of his tour, visiting the Mofussil Courts, is replete with interest, and ought to have been published. We give the following extract from it containing a bitter personal complaint:

"The only point which I have now to notice is one of a somewhat personal kind, but which appears to call for attention.

During my recent journey I of course received every proper attention from all District Judges with whom I had actual business, but, with some exceptions my official visit was past unnoticed by the administrative district officers

I name the exceptions: 1st from Mr. Pencock, the Officiating Commissioner at Dacca, from the District officers at Darjeeling, Mr. Edgar and Mr. Paul, and from the Magistrate of Purniah, Mr. Kemble, I met with the utmost courtesy; Mr. Barton, the Magistrate of Buckergunge, was also attentive and obliging.

But the Magistrates of Dacca, Tipperah and Rajshye and the Deputy Commissioner of Sylhet, omitted even the compliment of a visit. I am far from wishing to imply that the inattention on the part of these officers was purposely discourteous, and a point of private courtesy is one upon which each person judges for himself. But I conceive that a Judge of the High Court of Judicature visiting a civil station on public duty is entitled to expect that the chief authorities of the station should wait upon him and offer their services.

I am persuaded also that the Lieutenant Governor would consider this a part of their duty.

It may therefore, if my colleagues agree, be fitly brought in a demi-official manner to the notice of His Honor in order that gentlemen who are ignorant of this duty in this respect may be therein instructed.

We should like to know what orders has the local Government passed on this part of Mr. Jackson's report.

WE READ in the last annual administration of the Rajshye and Cooch Behar divisions that Pubna is becoming unhealthy. Mr. Rees, the Magistrate and Collector of Pubna, writes: "I fear that natural causes are at work to render Pubna progressively more unhealthy. The rivers and streams which intersected the district have rapidly silted up. Originally open throughout the year, they have in many places become almost level with, and undistinguishable from the plains they used to water, and they dry up as soon as the annual inundation subsides Others of more pretensions, such as the Bural, the Echamuttee, and the Attrai, are navigable for boats of any size from July till September, but soon shrink until nothing but stagnant pools are to be found in their sandy beds, and this silting process seems to advance more rapidly year by year." The Lieutenant Governor thinks that there is much truth in these remarks, and the attention of the Public Works Department in the Irrigation Branch will be immediately called to the matter.

IT IS SAID that both silk and indigo are declining industries in the Rajshahye division. Capitalists seem to prefer investing their money in speculations like tea, which involve less risk and give larger profits over a term of years than indigo. The area under cultivation with tea has increased. The cultivation of tea is also being largely extended in the Western Dooars of the Julpigoree district, and promises to be very successful and remunerative. No difficulty is encountered in procuring labor, as the Paharees from Darjeeling and the Dhangurs from Chota Nagpore come to the gardens for employment in large numbers.

IT IS STATED that an European firm has lately been established at Ghoramara in Rungpore, the headquarters of tobacco cultivation in Bengal, to manufacture tobacco into cigars, and also as an agent to collect jute for the Serajgunge mills.

THE PIONEER hears that Lord George Hamilton, Under Secretary of State for India, is anxious, if possible, to pay a visit to this country during the coming winter.

THE NOMINATION of a successor to the late Dr. Milman is, says the same journal, likely to be delayed until the question of creating bishops for Burmah and Lahore has been absolutely settled. The people of India ought to protest against further expenditure of their money on the Christian Church establishment.

TUESDAY, 5TH SEPTEMBER.

THIS IS THE WAY the *Pioneer* seeks to soothe the feeling of race antagonism:

"When discussing the subject of the admission of natives to employment in influential posts, it is worthy of note that the claim is not advanced in favour of the Maharattas, whose power at one time seemed destined to overwhelm our own or of that manly race who wrestled with us for the Empire of India on the banks of the Sutlej, or of the Mussulmans who conquered and ruled before us, but on behalf of the weak and timid nationality, which in the whole course of its history has never produced a hero, which has been subject race from time immemorial, and which beyond a certain intellectual acuteness, is believed to be deficient in nearly all the qualities required in rulers of men. It is rather a satire on our rule and on our system of government that one of the results of the conquest and civilisation of India is the clamour raised on behalf of morally the least worthy, and politically the weakest of all its inhabitants."

Well does the *Statesman* remark upon the above:

"Can Lord Lytton not see the mischief this works? These articles come from the Government departments. And it is writing of this contemptuous order concerning the people, that is daily widening the breach between us and them. The *Pioneer* knows well how overwhelming is the evidence we have of the fitness of native gentlemen to be made judges. But it *hates* the proposal, and at the very moment when the High Court Judges of Calcutta are advocating it, these Simla Civilians are writing in this bitter and contemptuous way of the people. It is the Civilian, with his insolent conceit, grasping selfishness, and tyrannous conduct to the people, who is alienating them from us. The High Court Judges of Calcutta say candidly that the Civilian is not so good a judge as the Native; and the insolent reply is, that their "clamour is raised on behalf of morally the least" worthy, and politically the weakest of India's "inhabitants." At all events they have proved themselves better lawyers and better judges than the Kirkwoods and D'Oylys, *et hoc genus*. It is an utter falsehood, moreover, to say that the agitation is confined to Lower Bengal. We do not advocate the promotion of native gentlemen to high executive authority, for reasons of weight that we shall presently explain; but we demand their admission to the judgeships of the entire country, on the ground of their complete fitness for the position. The Civilian opposition to the demand is utterly unworthy. No one proposes to injure *them* thereby, while their grasping selfishness seems to know no limit. Thus every military man is to be turned out of civil employ to please *them*; and no native promoted lest it should injure *them*. "My Lord Lytton, the men around you are the men who are alienating the people from our rule."

The opposition is, however, natural. Who cares for justice, if the dispensation of it deprives him of his family preserve? Of course it is the duty of the responsible rulers of the country to see whether justice should be done to the rightful claims of two millions of Indian subjects for the sake of a handful of Civilians.

APROPOS of Sir Salar Jung's visit to England the London *Examiner* thus exhorts the Native Princes and noblemen to visit Europe:

"Now that the native chiefs are acquiring a taste for travel in their own magnificent country, it is much to be desired that they should extend their peregrinations westward. Will the day ever come when the education of a native nobleman will be considered incomplete without the finishing touch of the European grand tour? Slow and slight as it is, there seems to be a tendency in that direction. Sir Salar Jung's is only a single case in point. Sir Jung Bahadoor would lately have been a second time among us—and introducing his two sons—had it not been for that inauspicious "spill" at Bombay. The Rajah of Kolapore was another distinguished visitor. Some months ago the report arose that the young Nawab of Bahawulpoor was about to proceed to England, to become a student at Eton. The example of two or three natives of the rank and character of Sir Salar Jung would do much to render the English journey fashionable. It is indeed true that a voyage across the ocean is held to out-caste a man. But Hindooism is a most accommodating religion, and its priests as fully qualified to discover desirable interpretations in sacred texts as the most practised biblical controversialist. We may, at all events, expect that the young rajahs and chiefs who are busy over English studies and English playground sports in the new colleges in Kattywar and at Ajmere, and in the Wards' Institutions, may acquire a longing to see the world, and to benefit by their experiences, after a fashion and to an extent undreamt of by their forefathers."

We say—*amen*!

WE ARE glad to learn that Louis Kossuth, who had been ailing for some time, is again restored to health. He scarcely mixes in politics now, being chiefly occupied with botany.

GENERAL GASCOIGNE is dead. He was one of the few remaining old Peninsular officers, and was present at the passage of the Bidassoa, the battles of the Nivelle and Nive, and the investment of Bayonne. He afterwards served during the American War of 1814. He was eighty years of age at the time of his death.

THE FOLLOWING is a story of an English harpy: The young Earl of Lewes, eldest son of the Marquis of Abergavenny, being in want of money, went to a notorious bill discounter in Wellington Street, Strand This harpy made no difficulty about accommodating his lordship, who thereupon handed over bills of exchange bearing his name to the amount of £11,000. It seems absolutely incredible, but the evidence proved in the most conclusive manner that the young spendthrift received no more that £6 in cash for this vast indebtedness. On several occasions, the money lender certainly paid considerable sums to his lordship's credit, but by one dodge or another, he invariably contrived to get them back again. Bravo!

THE BENGAL TIMES gives a full account of the investiture of Raja Kalinaran Roy Chowdry with the khillut of his new title. A grand durbar was held at Dacca presided over by the Divisional Commissioner. Our contemporary says that "the principal ladies and gentlemen of the station were present with a full attendance of the Native gentry, and the ceremony from first to last may be said to have been imposing. A dinner splendidly purveyed and a ball and supper brought the evening's entertainment to a close, but not before the venerable Raja's health had been drunk with three times and three and one cheer more. A pleasanter evening we have not known for years."

THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER of the Central Provinces has issued the following circular:

"It has been represented to the Chief Commissioner that the value of the wheat which is exported from these Provinces to England—and of late years a considerable quantity of wheat has found its way to England—is materially affected by its admixture with lak, massur and similar pulses.

The Chief Commissioner is aware that it is a common practice in these Provinces to sow these pulses with the wheat, but the practice is one which it is very desirable to discourage. It is said that by machinery, stones, dirt and sand can be easily separated from the wheat, but not so this admixture of pulse, which on the wheat being ground gives the flour a bad colour and materially reduces its market value.

The Chief Commissioner desires that Deputy Commissioners will explain to Malgoozars and cultivators how injurious the present practice is, and will try to induce them to keep their wheat free from admixture. The price of agricultural produce has fallen so much of late years that farmers cannot afford to lose the excellent market for their wheat which England appears to be likely to become, and if they will only endeavour to suit the English market, it seems probable that Indian wheat will become an important export and may rival the other wheat-producing countries which supply England."

The warning given applies to all wheat-producing districts.

WEDNESDAY, 6TH SEPTEMBER.

THE SUPERINTENDENT of the Madras Government Farms notifies for public information that he is now prepared to receive applications from persons wishing to join the Madras Agricultural College. The first Session is to commence on the 1st October next, and will terminate on the 31st of March, when twenty-four Government stipendiary studentships will be awarded to the twenty-four students who have been most successful during the Session. The stipendiary studentships are tenable for two-and-a-half years under certain conditions; the monthly salary attached to each is, during the first six months, Rupees 12½ per mensem; in the second year, Rupees 15 per mensem; and in the third year, Rupees 17½ per mensem. In addition to these there are three scholarships available for competition, worth each Rs. 10 per mensem for two years. A scholarship can be held by a stipendiary student.

WE ARE requested to call attention to the advertisement that appears in our columns this morning regarding the Zoological Gardens.

THE COST of the Bravo case, it is said, has been as follows: The cost of counsel, &c., to Mrs. Bravo or her family, has been over £1,500, to Dr. Gully more than £600, to Mrs. Cox about the same, and to the Home Office in one way and another close upon £3,000. So the case has yielded a golden harvest to solicitors and barristers.

THE FOLLOWING is the verdict of the jury on the Bravo case: "We find that Mr. Charles Delauney Turner Bravo did not commit suicide; that he did not meet with his death by misadventure; but that he was wilfully murdered by the administration of tartar emetic, but there is not sufficient evidence to fix the guilt upon any particular person or persons."

THE LONDON Correspondent of the *Indian Daily News* says that a special periodical has actually been issued to record the progress of the Bravo case; the evening editions of the London papers have been sold by thousands and hundreds of thousands; the illustrated papers have been full of the case; the well-known window of the London Stereoscopic Company in Regent Street has been adorned by photographs of all the persons concerned in the enquiry, and for which photographs here has been an enormous sale. The Priory

at Balham, where Mr. and Mrs. Bravo lived, was simply beseiged by thousands of visitors. Dr. Gully's house too, at Balham, was the object of eager curiosity to many, whilst on Tooting Common (hard bye) itinerant preachers took their stand and held forth upon the case—one of them taking for his text the suggestive words, "The lust of the eye and the pride of life." The temperance lecturers were too busy, as also were the tract distributors.

THE MANCHESTER CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, in reply to a telegram from the Calcutta Chamber in which the latter said that they had recommended the Government of India to suspend silver coinage and advances of silver bullion, and to prohibit the import of coined rupees, have telegraphed to Calcutta that they did not think the measures recommended would have any permanent good effect, and that, consequently, they cannot support them.

THE EAST gives the following list of the benefactions of the Raja Kalinarayan Roy Chowdry of Bhowal:

"In 1874, Raja Kali Narayan amply manifested his liberality and his solicitude for the well-being of his ryots by remitting rents to the extent of about Rs. 25,000. He purchased grain from Government and sold it again to his ryots at prices considerably below what he had paid and advanced money without interest to those of his tenants who needed such assistance. The sum he expended in these various forms of relief may safely be put down at Rs. 36,000. In 1865-66 Rajah Kali Narayan contributed a sum of Rs. 20,000 to the erection of the Buckland fund which has added so much to the appearance and health of the city. The same year he subscribed to the fund for the relief of the sufferers of the Orissa famine and in 1870 to that for the benefit of those who had been ruined by the siege of Paris. In 1874 Raja Kali Narayan gave a donation of Rs. 20,000 to the fund for commemorating Lord Northbrook's visit to this city and last year an equal sum to purchase a site for a female ward in the Mitford Hospital."

WE HAVE received for publication the following Resolution of the Government of India in the Public Works Department regarding the proposed Railway Conference at Calcutta:

OBSERVATIONS.—The papers read are on the following subjects:—

(1) Standard dimensions.
(2) Continuous brake-ower on trains.
(3) Communication between passenger and train staff and between guard and driver.
(4) Adaptation of rolling-stock to military purposes and duties of Railway servants in time of war.
(5) Establishment of a clearing-house.
(6) Simplification of fares and goods tariff and the assimilation of systems of working as far as possible on all Railways.
(7) Means to promote the comforts and convenience of Railway travellers.
(8) Wages and allowances of Railway employes.
(9) Pensions or Provident Fund for Railway employes if either to be established and which to be preferred.
(10) Training and industrial schools for children of Railway employes with a view to their useful employment in India, including the establishment of hill sanataria for the employes and their wives and families.

RESOLUTION.—There are so many and important points remaining to be settled in connection with all of the foregoing subjects, that it is deemed advisable to invite representatives from all the Guaranteed and State Railways in India and Burmah and from the Consulting Engineer's Department of the three Presidencies to a conference to be held in Calcutta, probably some time in January next, for the purpose of discussing these questions, and with a view to aid the Government of India in coming to a right conclusion in regard to them.

2. A detailed list of the inquiries on each of the subjects abovementioned will be circulated for information hereafter when the date of the assembly of the proposed conference can be more definitely fixed than it can be at present. In the meantime opinions of all officers both of the upper and subordinate and of the mechanical classes interested in any of the above subjects are freely invited and may be submitted direct to the Secretary to the Government of India in the Public Works Department.

3. The Secretary of State has been requested to acquaint the several Boards of Directors with the wishes of the Government of India in this matter and to seek the co-operation of the Directors of the several Railway Companies by the issue by them of suitable instructions to their Agents in India.

4. Delegates from the Chambers of Commerce, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and from the leading merchants, European and Native, of the principal towns, are invited to attend the proposed conference and to submit papers to be read at it."

THURSDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

WE READ in the *Sahachur* that five Joint Stockeries have been started in East Bengal chiefly through native agency, which have for their object the prosecution of speculative enterprises. The first company is the Mymensing Loan Company, whose head office is at Jamalpore in the district of Mymensing. The transactions of this company are for the present confined to loan operations, its capital being Rs 50,000. The second is the Jamalpore Trading Company, capital 80,000. This company proposes to deal in piece-goods. The third is the Naraingunge Trading Company Limited, capital Rs. 20,000, divided into 800 shares of 25 Rs. each. Its business is oil and sugar manifacture. The fourth is the Nuseerabad Town Company, capital Rs. 20,000 divided into 2,000 shares of Rs. 10 each. The fifth is the Sherepore Loan Company, capital Rs. 20,000. Several other native associations have been set up in Calcutta, Jessore, Sylhet, Fureedpore, Commillah, and Bugoorah.

WE TAKE the following from the above journal: Some months ago the grand daughter of a friend, a mere child, picked up a kitten in the streets. She brought it home and gave it to her mother urging her to give it a suck. To humour the child the mother held the kitten to her breast which the animal took to lustily. In six months' time the starving kitten became a fat, healthy, well-developed beast, and its fondness for human milk is so intense that whenever it is hungry it would climb up to the breast of the lady and remove the cloth and take to sucking like a human baby. The habits and peculiarities of the animal deserve notice. It never fears any human being, does not prey upon mice and rats, and in this respect it has so far lost the feline habit of preying upon birds and insects that it never makes the least effort to take life either for food or sport. In some of its peculiarities it may be said to hold an intermediate place between man and cat. It has a soft gentle voice, its excrement is quite unlike that of cats, and its urine discharge is about two pints at a time. Of course we are not responsible for the facts given above.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION calls upon the local Government to enquire into the management of the Lahore Art School. It was established with the funds subscribed in memory of Lord Mayo. Our contemporary says: "The natives have for years been urging the establishment of a School of Art and Industry and although the latter and only practical feature of their demand is now ignored, it is right to enquire whether any and what instruction is given in art. Unless we are very much misinformed it seems that no instruction at all, worthy of the name, is given." The whole thing, he remarks, is a scandal.

A VENERABLE YOGI of Bombay, the celebrated Mawna Bawa, (Narayandra Saraswati) is dead. He was born at Sinnar, in Nassick, and was aged about 98 years. For the last forty years he had passed his time in Bombay, in delivering sermons on Hindu Moral Philosophy to a large concourse of disciples. He devoted himself to meditation and prayers, and always remained aloof from the affairs of the world. One of the peculiarities of this personage was that he used to sit in deep contemplation successively for days together without either eating or drinking. He wrote several treatises on Vedic Philosophy both in Sanskrit and Mahrathi.

THE ACADEMY notes that the aniline dye, *fuchsine*, a dangerous poison, has been discovered to be largely employed by wine-growers in France, to improve the colour of claret, and mask its dilution with water!

THE EARL OF MAYO, eldest son of the late Viceroy of India, has resigned his commission in the Grenadier Guards owing to his recent escapade with Lady Zouche. The young earl is said to be a most promising officer and his resignation is regretted.

MR. DADABHAI NOWROJI has resigned his seat in the Bombay Town Council. The following conversation took place about the services he has rendered to the Bombay Municipality:

"The Municipal Commissioner: We lose a good member
Dr. H. Cook: We lose one of the best members of the Town Council.
The Chairman: I must say that he has taken very great pains in the questions before the Council.
Sir Frank Souter: Yes, especially in the water works.
The Municipal Commissioner: His abilities and his powers of calculation are very great indeed.
Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee suggested that a vote expressing regret on his departure and thanks for the trouble he has taken should be given, and this was unanimously agreed to."

FRIDAY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

THE ARMY SANITARY COMMISSION, London, in reporting on the sanitary condition of Bombay, observe that the total deaths in 1874 were 16,403 a—death-rate of 24·04 per 1,000 as against 25·86 per 1,000, the mean of five years. The most remarkable fact in the tables is that in 1874 only 20 deaths from cholera were registered. And yet Bombay is not a cleaner city than Calcutta.

THE HEALTH-OFFICER of Bombay thus notices the mortality from fever: "Fever is the Nemisis begotten of the damp soil of this island and nurtured by the dwellings in it, choked with human beings, which kills such numbers of the people of Bombay." Accordingly improved drainage is advocated.

THE SECRETARY OF STATE in forwarding the report of the Army Sanitary Commission on the Sanitary condition of Bombay remarks as follows:

"It is greatly to be regretted that so many difficulties are thrown in the way of providing a proper system of drainage for the town and island of Bombay. As pointed out by the Commission, the objection on the ground of expense would appear to be to a great extent, if not fully, met by the consideration of the large annual expenditure at present incurred in measures of conservancy, and in opening and cleansing street drains."

Our experience in Calcutta does not bear out the Secretary of State's opinion. There has been no saving in the conservancy expenditure of Calcutta owing to the introduction of improved drainage. On the contrary it has increased.

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT have followed the example of France, and put a stop to the coinage of silver at the Mint on private accounts.

NATIVE OPINION has a review of the administration of Baroda under Sir Madhava Rao. Our contemporary does not seem to be satisfied with it. Sir Madhava Rao it is said has sent in to the Government of India a report on his administration. The public should withhold their judgment till the publication of the report.

APROPOS of the *Pioneer's* statement that Bengalis will be appointed members of the Board of Revenue the Allahabad correspondent of the *Times of India* says:

"The duties of the Board of Revenue in Lower Bengal, with a fixed settlement, cannot be as difficult as those of the North-Western Provinces, with thirty years' settlement, and the judicial investigations imposed upon the revenue athorities under Acts XVIII. and XIX. of 1873, yet it is stated that a great proportion of the detailed work of the Revenue Board, North-Western Provinces rests upon the shoulders of a native on a salary of Rs. 100 a month only. The responsible business of the members and secretary in the North-West-Provinces certainly cannot be very heavy, when they can be spared during eight months in each year to join in the gaieties of Nynee Tal, hundreds of miles away from their records. Then, considering the amount of quasi-judicial work now imposed upon the Board, and that in the uncovenanted, principally natives, are, as a rule, found better qualified than the covenanted for judicial enquiries, the opinions of thoughtful men are quite in favour of seeing natives associated with Europeans as secretaries and as members of Board of Revenue. Besides the native's superiority in judicial work, he has the recommendation of being more at home than the European with the real wants of the people. Of course great care should be taken in selection for such high offices. Natives of independent position and character only ought to be chosen; those opposed to native advancement would find it easy work to establish native unfitness if the authorities chanced to promote only venal or otherwise incompetent men."

We are afraid this writer is not within the charmed circle of the *Pioneer*.

SATURDAY, 9TH SEPTEMBER.

A LONDON PAPER has the following: "The Prince of Wales has sent back Duffadar Narain Sing, of the 12th Lancers, to "India's coral strand." If His Royal Highness does not soon send back Ressaldar Anup Sing, the fine old soldier will be unfitted for duty by the attentions of Mrs. Leo Hunter." What does this mean?

IN HIS ADDRESS to his old constituents of Falmouth Lord Northbrook is reported to have said that "Serwia would not have any sensible effect upon India so far as regards English power in that Empire." Lord Northbrook dwelt upon the duty which England owed to the Christian subjects of the Porte. His Lordship protested against Government connecting itself with any form of religion in India, and subsidising any Christian missionary movements for which he prognosticated no great success. The Christianity which he thought some of the aborigines of India might ultimately embrace was not the dogmatic Christianity which we now have, but a form of Christianity more nearly approaching the simplicity of the Apostolic Church than any which at present exists. We await a full report of his Lordship's speech.

ADVERTING to the notion that Russia is weaker now than she was in 1853 the *Golos* points out that Russia had in 1853 only 600,000 men and 1,112 cannons at its disposal, while now she has 2,670 cannons and 1,340,000 soldiers as a peace armanent, and 2½ millions in time of war.

MR. FAWCETT gave notice in the Commons, before the prorogation, that next session he would move for the appointment of a Select Committee on Indian Finance. The old Committee ought to be renewed.

THE INDIAN PUBLIC OPINION learns that Jeeta Sing, the notorious Dacoit of the Bareilly District, who had committed 16 murders and been outlawed for 5 years, has at last been arrested and hanged! Obviously it is most creditable to Government that during 5 years of profound internal peace, a desperate and professed robber and murderer should have defied its authority, remained at large, pursuing a course of violent crime, and escaped arrest by its numerous, efficient and re-organised semi-Military Police. Grave displeasure is expressed when dacoities and robberies occur in Native States, but nothing is said about them when they are perpetrated in British territory.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London, 2nd September.—According to Servian official despatches dated 30th August a successful attack was made on the right bank of Moravia. The Servians occupied Turkish trenches. General Tchernieff has urged the continuance of the war on account of the increased efficiency of the Servian troops. Moukhtar Pasha has re-inforced Trebenje. General Dervish has arrived at Podgoritza. Prince Nikita is encamped Grahovo.

5th September—The Great Powers to-day made peace proposals to the Porte. There has been no fighting since the 2nd instant. The Turks still occupy the left Bank of the Morava river above Alexinatz. The Turkish Army under the Command of General Mouktar Pasha has invaded Montenegro England has proposed to the Porte an armistice for one month.

6th September.—A pamphlet by Mr. Gladstone recommends an autonomy, in other words the right of self-government in Herzegovina, Bosnia, and Bulgaria.

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Bombay, 4th September.—Turks unsuccessfully attacked Servian right wing on the left bank of Morava and succeeded in turning Servian position at Alexinatz. Turks now advancing on Deligrad. Servians hold the fortress of Alexinatz, but the town is evacuated. Tchernieff has gone to Deligrad. Servians preparing for winter campaign. Constantinople fourth conference held at English Embassy, Stamboul, agrees to the form of respective mediatory proposals of Powers.

6th September.—Popular indignation movement on Turkish atrocities increasing, supported by Clergy and letter from Earl Derby. Government intends to ascertain exact truth and act as justice requires, All Powers have proposed an armistice.

Constantinople, 8th September.—The Porte refused an armistice, but promises to consider peace proposals. Hamid has been invested with the sword of the Osman.

London 8th September.—The Turks devastated the Morava Valley. Indecisive fighting at Podmoritza. At the Cutler's. East Lord Hartington advocated a convocation of Parliament to consider England's future policy towards.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. The District of Bakargunj—its history and statistics. By H. Beveridge, B. C. S. Magistrate and Collector of Bakargunj. Trubner and Co. London. 2. Vaishajya Ratnavali, a well-known Sanscrit treatise on practical therapeutics with a Bengali translation. By Kabiraj Binodlal Sen, Part II. 3. Third Annual Report of the Chinsurah Charitable Society, 1876. 4. The Calcutta Journal of Medicine, No. 2, August, 1876. 5. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser, No. 72, July 31, 1876. 6. Report of the Public Meeting at Baranagore on the Bengal Municipalities Bill 7. Rama's Marriage—a Farce in Bengali.

WE CONGRATULATE Babu Hemchunder Ker on his appointment as Special Commissioner to report on "Ganja."

LAST THURSDAY Father Lafont delivered his second lecture at the Science Association. The lectures will be resumed after the holidays.

THE STATESMAN calls upon us to say whether in our opinion natives should not be admitted to the higher offices of the State on lower pay. The question has very important bearings, which we propose to discuss in an early issue.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 11, 1876.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF INDIA.

MR. JOHN DACOSTA, late senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Ashburner and Co. Calcutta, has done the work of a Commission by publishing his pamphlet on the financial position of India. It is placed before the public with a credential from fourteen gentlemen, including ten M. Ps. who take interest in Indian affairs. We give below the preface recorded by them:

"The following pages have been written by Mr. John Dacosta, late senior partner of the well-known Calcutta house of Ashburner & Co., and consequently a gentleman of extensive Indian experience. It is important that the public should know that the Indian revenue is not at all so flourishing as is represented, and that many of the so-called reproductive works do not pay. Mr. Dacosta's statements have an important bearing on the Indian Budget, which unfortunately is again not to be submitted to Parliament until the fag end of the session. Without pledging ourselves to every view put forward by Mr. Dacosta, it appears to us that his pamphlet contains facts which demand the gravest consideration."

George Campbell, (K.C.S.I., M.P.)	J.K. Cross, (M.P.)
Charles J. Wingfield, (K.C.S. I.)	John Corbett, (M.P.)
George U. Yule, (K.C.S.I.)	Richard Smyth, (M.P.)
Charles Dilke, (Bart., M. P.)	Edward Jenkins, (M.P.)
P. Melagan, (M.P.)	Ernest Noel, (M.P.)
A. McArthur, (M.P.)	R. N. Fowler,
Henry Richard, (M.P.)	F. W. Chesson, Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society.

The gist of Mr. Dacosta's observations is to shew, that the Indian revenue is inelastic and Indian expenditure steadily increasing. He reviews every important branch of Indian revenue and gives his reasons for considering it inelastic. Referring to land revenue he says, "of the 21 millions obtained from land, 3½ millions are fixed in amount by the Parmanent Settlement Regulation of 1793, and the remainder is levied under assessments made for periods varying from one to thirty years, which the Government have been enhancing on every occasion, until the tax has been made so heavy that the land can bear it only after a favourable season." The land revenue in Madras, "is fixed on each field to be paid *for good crops*; if the crops fail, the revenue is reduced, and there is an annual settlement on cultivated land." In the North-Western Provinces the professed rule is to tax the land at half the rental; and regulations also exist for the guidance of settlement officers in the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab; but the assessments in those provinces, as in Madras, have frequently been made unduly severe. In the Bombay Presidency, the Revenue Commissioners' reports show that 10,880 acres of cultivated land in Surat, and 25,035 acres in Guzerat, were abandoned in 1872 and 1873; that, owing to a decrease in the cultivation, chiefly in the Kaira and Broach districts, there was a decrease in the revenue collected in the Nothern Division in 1874, although an enhancement had been made in the rates; and that, while the unfavourable year 1871-72, was followed by two exceptionally propitious seasons, the depression of the people, as manifested by the relinquishment of their fields, had continued. A minute of the Government of Bombay records, about the same time, that "the Government has read with much concern the opinion expressed by the Collector of Sholapore, as to the undue pressure of the revised rates, in consequence of which a large quantity of land has been put up for sale in default of revenue, much of which found no purchasers." From Poonah, the official reports state not only that "the amount of land revenue unrecovered was very considerable; but that, in order to realise the amount actually recovered, it was found necessary to sell up many occupancies." In the North Western Provinces things are in an equally critical condition, and the revenue officers themselves have called the attention of the Government to the matter. The Commissioner of Allahabad, adverting to the administration of Futtehpore, remarked that the revenue or land tax was heavy in many parts; that the imposition of a ten per cent. cess fell heaviest on the villages which were least able to bear it; that many villages broke down, and many more were threatened with ruin. From the collector's report it appeared, moreover, that many zamindars, or landholders who had failed to pay up the revenue were imprisoned; that their personal property had been sold, and that a largo number of villages or estates had been attached for arrears of revenue. The land revenue is pressing hard upon the springs of national industry. The following statement gives the land revenue for the last eight years:

Land-revenue in	1869-70	...	£21,066,929
	1870-71	...	20,622,823
	1871-72	...	20,520.337
	1872-73	..	21,348,669
	1873-74	..	21,037,9 2
	1874-75	...	21,296,793
(Revised estimate)	1875-76	...	21,372,000
(Budget estimate)	1876-77	...	21 381,000
Average		..	21,080,808

The increase shewn above is not a sign of prosperity. The bulk of the people can hardly make the two ends meet, and yet the assessment is enhanced. As the Duke of Argyll remarked in a despatch dated the 22nd May 1873, "under the system of land revenue that has long prevailed in India, the proportion of the total produce of the soil which is absorbed by the State is very large. Proprietors of the smaller class, who do not enjoy more, and who generally enjoy less, than one-half the rental are not in the position which enables the proprietors of land in other countries to expend largely out of their income upon the permanent improvement of the soil. . . . Where the Government appropriates a large proportion of that surplus produce of the soil which in all countries must be the foundation of individual and national wealth, it cannot expect the people to have the enterprising and independent spirit which that wealth promotes."

The opium revenue at the high figure, which it has attained, as Mr. Dacosta remarks, "is generally looked upon as precarious, being exposed, at any time, to be seriously affected by a determination of the Chinese Government to legalise the production of the drug in China." The salt duty we admit is quite safe. It is the only tax which the mass of the people pay. We do not agree with Mr. Dacosta that it is productive of serious hardships. The increase in the salt revenue is however owing to the periodic enhancement of the duty. We however concur with him that it ought not to be further enhanced.

The increase in the excise and stamp duties is also due to enhanced duties. The customs revenue is the only one, the increase of which is not due to increased duties, on the contrary the duties have been lowered, but trade is dull, and exchange is high, and fears are consequently entertained of its fall. The other sources of revenue, Mr. Dacosta observes, likewise promise no material increase. The irrigation works and state railways do not yield enough to cover the interest on the capital sunk in the undertakings; and the slight annual increase, shown in the returns, is out of proportion with the millions that continue to be expended in the construction, extension, and maintenance of the works. As regards the sums grouped under the heads of army, marine, law and justice, post-office, telegraph, mint, and minor items, although entered on the revenue side of the Budget, they do not constitute sources of revenue, but are merely receipts in reduction of the expenditure incurred under those heads.

On the other hand expenditure has a tendency to rise. It is true that considerable economy was enforced by Lord Northbrook, but much remains to be done. Mr. Dacosta writes: "With reference to the largest item of expenditure, the army, the highest authorities have expressed the opinion, that commanders-in-chief with separate staffs and complete ordnance departments for the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, however necessary they may have been while independent states divided our territories, are no longer needed; and that both efficiency and economy would be promoted, if the whole Indian army were placed under one commander-in-chief. Moreover, official evidence, given before the Indian Finance Committee, went, to show that the recruiting of the European force, the transport service between England and India and the supply of stores, have been carried on with great disregard of economical principles. Reform on the above points would doubtless create a considerable saving; at the same time, additional expenditure must be incurred, in consequence of the now recognised necessity of increasing the pay of the Sepoy and the number of English officers in native regiments." Regarding Railway expenditure, it is true that the receipts are increasing, but the Government still suffers a considerable loss on guaranteed interest. This year's budget gives it at £1,260,000: This unfavorable result, says Mr. Dacosta, "may be ascribed to two causes: 1, the excessive cost of the lines, owing to their construction having been left to those who had no direct or powerful interest in keeping down expenditure; 2, neglect in adapting the working of the lines to the requirements of the country. The first of these causes is now beyond control; but the second might be remedied sufficiently to alleviate, if not entirely remove, the burden which the country has to bear at present." The irrigation works have proved still more unremunerative. "The Orissa works purchased seven years ago upon the representation of the authorities in India that, on a moderate calculation, the undertaking would yield an annual profit of 16 per cent., have not only failed in making any return whatever, but are burdening the State with a portion of their working expenses, in addition to the interest on the capital sunk. The Madras Irrigation and Canal Company's works, for the construction of which the Government guaranteed 5 per cent. interest on a million sterling, and advanced £600,000 from the Indian Treasury, are likewise, being worked at a considerable loss. The property has been mortgaged to third parties to the extent of £372,815, a portion of which sum (£228,000) was paid to the Government, reducing its advance to £372,000; but the interest, accrued on the loan, amounted on the 31st March 1876, to £176,304, and the interest paid under the guarantee amounted on said date to £711,785, making a total of £1,260,089 due to the Government. This sum, with the interest, which must continue to be paid under the guarantee, will, most probably, constitute a dead loss to the State. Godaveri navigation scheme has resulted in an equally disastrous manner; and the Agra and Soan Canals and minor works of older date may be classed under the same category; nor is there a single irrigation work constructed by us in India that has yielded in interest accrued on the money sunk in the undertaking. The

Jumna canals, which are Mahomedan works, restored and enlarged by us, appear to be exceptions, only because the percentage of their yield, as shown in official documents, has been calculated, not on the cost of their construction but only on the sums we expended on their restoration and enlargement. These canals must, therefore, be left out of account." The net revenue of the works in operation in Bengal and the North-West provinces, together with the additional land revenue which they are supposed to produce, fell short of the simple interest on their capital to 31st March, 1875, by £1,475,051, or (leaving out the Eastern Jumna Canal for the reason already stated), by £1,922,10?, a loss which, together with that of the capital sunk in the undertaking, seems destined to be further largely increased by the works which are still under construction. The heavy item of *Retired and Compassionate allowances*, amounting to £1,800,000, about £1,200,000 of which are disbursed in England. We now come to Home Charges.

Interest on debt and guaranteed railway capital...	£6.850.000
Pensions, annuities, allowances, and pay ...	3,000,000
Payments to H.M. Treasury on account of the Post Office and Marine departments; for the Army and for political missions ..	820,000
Troopships and passage of troops ...	350,000
Cooper's Hill College ...	25,000
Annual payment to H.H. Maharaja Dulcep Sing ..	19,335
Annuity to shareholders of the late Red Sea and India Telegraph Company ..	18,000
Administration and minor departments ..	250.000
Stores for India	3,000,000
All other payments	2,667,665
	£17,000,000

Mr. Dacosta remarks:

"The rapid growth of these charges, during the last ten or fifteen years, is due, in a measure, to the loans contracted in England, and to the increase made, from time to time, in the capital of the guaranteed railway companies; but no inconsiderable portion of that growth must be ascribed to the fact that the expenditure has not been subjected to any constitutional check or control. When it was proposed to abolish the East India Company, the late Mr J. S. Mill warned the Government of the injury which the interests of India would suffer if nothing were done to give existence to some influence for the protection of those interests; and the Council of India was created with the view of meeting that objection. In theory, no charge can be thrown upon India without the consent of the Council: but it has long been apparent that the Council is unable to resist the Secretary of the State; and to this unfortunate condition of things may be ascribed some of the burdens that have been imposed on India, since her administration was transferred to the Crown, without any regard being paid to her interests or to her rights. In short, the Executive has been left to regulate the expenditure, without being subjected to any external influence or control, such as could awaken it to a due sense of responsibility; and an unhealthy state of things has resulted therefrom, which could not fail to encourage extravagance and speculation. A comparison of last year's accounts with those of the year previous, shows how the expenditure for the undermentioned charges grew in a single year, although retrenchment was, at the time, an imperative duty, and the Viceroy was enforcing economy in India with unremitting attention and labour."

	In 1874-75.	In 1875 76.	Increase.
Secretary of State's establishment ...	£208 920	£219,091	£10 171
India Museum ..	5,104	13,193	8,087
Pensions and retired allowances ...	208,092	218,276	10,184
Retired pay, pensions, &c., to H.M. British forces serving or having served in India ...	308,500	350,000	41,500
Troopships, and passage of troops otherwise than in troopships ...	309,825	351,081	41,256

Our author recognizes the services of Lord Northbrook in enforcing economy; he says:

"Lord Northbrook's financial administration, the results of which are embodied in the Budget Statement under review has been distinguished for the economy it introduced in the expenditure; the relief it afforded by a reduction in taxes; the adoption of a well defined public works policy, based on recognised principles, and the discretion used in rejecting numerous speculative schemes that were pressed for the adoption of the Government. That his administration inspired confidence, is evident from the effect it had in allaying the anxiety and irritation which pervaded the mind of the people when he arrived in India; and it may confidently be added that his unceasing exertions and sincere desire to promote their welfare have deservedly endeared him to the people of the country. A remarkable fact, however, seems to be that the administration of the land revenue, which is so important to the State, forming two-fifths of its income and so intimately connected with the prosperity of the country, constituting its Staple industry, should not have received, from the late Viceroy the attention it deserved and which its deplorable condition urgently needed."

Such in brief is the financial position of India as reviewed by Mr. Dacosta. It may well cause alarm an danxiety. Mr. Dacosta's figures are quite correct, and his views generally sound. We donot of course believe that the Government of India is drifting to insolvency, but it will be readily admitted that there is no prospect of increase of revenue, while expenditure is rising. It is therefore highly necessary that the house should be put in order.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON INDIAN FINANCE.

LORD GEORGE HAMILTON, the Under-Secretary of State for India, delivered an able and clever address on Indian Finance in introducing the Indian Budget in the House of Commons. His Lordship made Mr. Dacosta's pamphlet on the financial position of India his text, and reviewed the questions raised in that publication. He cracked a rather bald joke at the expense of the gentlemen, who have signed the preface to the pamphlet. He said, "attached to that pamphlet were many distinguished names—such as Sir G. Balfour, Sir G. Campbell, Mr. M'Arthur, Sir C. Dilke, Mr. Richard, and others, many of whom he was not aware had given much attention to the subject of Indian finance. ("Hear, hear" and a laugh.) The last name on the list, however, fully explained the fact. It was that of Mr. Chesson, the secretary of the Aborigines' Protection Society; and it would therefore appear that the gentlemen who had signed the pamphlet, being also members of that society, had signed it in that capacity. This circumstance, perhaps, accounted for the nature of the statements in that pamphlet which certainly appeared to be somewhat aboriginal. ("Hear, hear," and a laugh.)' This was a very poor joke indeed, but let that pass. Lord George Hamilton tried to shew that the Indian revenue was elastic, and that expenditure had been much reduced. We do not believe as we have remarked in another column, that the Government of India is drifting to insolvency, but at the same time we do hold that the financial position of India is a subject of anxiety. It is true that a comparison of the revenues of India twenty years back with those of the past year shew considerable increase, but that increase is not a little due to increased taxation, such as the stamps, salt, and excise, and though there has been also a remission of taxation, that remission refers to direct taxes, which were of a temporary character.

The two most important points raised in the discussion upon the Indian Budget were public works' expenditure, and the depreciation of silver. With regard to the first point Lord George Hamilton said that the first year Lord Salisbury he was in office he laid down three principles as to public works, which were as follows: none were to be undertaken but those which would pay interest on borrowed capital; those that would not be remunerative were to be constructed out of revenue, and loans were to be raised in India for public works. The Indian Government had attempted to depart from these principles, but the Secretary of State had said they must be adhered to, as he could not recognize that principle, that because some works were more remunerative than had been expected, the surplus was to be employed in unremunerative works. It had also been laid down that all work in construction and unremunerative was to be debited against revenue. The classification of public works in India was not based on a sound principle; the only works which were now included under the head "extraordinary" were railways and canals. The Secretary of State objected to placing all under one head, because it led to indifference as to the results in particular instances. He objected to any hard and fast line being laid down which would have the tendency to stop works, when there were large establishments open, materials purchased, and contracts made, the disregard of which might involve loss to the Indian exchequer. His Lordship would therefore to see a further classification of works in the direction of handing over to the local authorities those in which they would take a greater interest when they saw they would profit by the results. Mr. Fawcett thus touched upon this point: "The finances of India," he said, "might thus be described—a slowly increasing revenue, a steadily increasing expenditure, a rapidly increasing debt, and every year a large deficit. Many of the public works in India which were classed as reproductive could not, under any circumstances, pay a reasonable interest upon the outlay involved. This applied especially to the State railways. Many of them had been constructed for tactical purposes, were military roads in fact, and could not possibly be of advantage to the trading community, but they only returned an interest of one-and-a-half per cent. upon money which had been borrowed for their construction at four per cent. The same remark applied to the irrigation works which had been constructed by the State, and he therefore desired no further expenditure of public money on public works should be undertaken for the present." He accordingly moved the following Resolution: "This House views with apprehension the constant additions which are made to the debt of India, and is of opinion that considering the serious loss that has been caused, and may continue to be caused, to India by the depreciation in the value of silver, no new public works should be undertaken which would necessitate the raising of fresh loans; and that, in order to place the finances of India on a more satisfactory basis, the distinction which is now made between ordinary and extraordinary expenditure should be discontinued." Public opinion whether in India or in England is fickle: a few years ago there was a strong opinion that the public works ought to be divided into ordinary and extraordinary, that current works should be met from the current revenue, and that works of permanent utility and of a reproductive character should be met by loans, the principle being that the present generation ought not to be burdened with the cost of works, the benefit of which would be reaped by posterity. This principle was first enunciated by Lord Palmerston when loans were raised for fortification works. We admit that the distinction between works ordinary and extraordinary is very difficult—that works are undertaken which are shewn on paper to be remunerative, but which in practice prove to be dead failures, and the result is that the public debt is increased, and the revenue is burdened with interest and working charges. The way in which public money is wasted on the pretext of remunerative works is really very provoking, and Mr. Fawcett is justified in crying out—"stop the thief!" But the country cannot stand still; its resources must be developed, and progress means expenditure of money. To our mind there ought to be a better control upon public works' expenditure. The new Minister of Works has done very little. We would have the Public Works Budget discussed in an Indian Representative Council and also in Parliament before it is carried into effect. An effective control over, and not absolute cessation of, public works expenditure, is what is wanted, and we hope Mr. Fawcett and other friends of India will take this point into consideration.

Regarding the depreciation of silver Lord George Hamilton announced a policy of masterly inactivity. He discussed *seriatim* the several proposals for remedying the evil. He said:

"If he replied that at present they did not propose any heroic remedies, the House would understand that they adopted this course, not because they did not sympathize with those who were suffering, or that they did not appreciate the gravity of the position or the vastness of the interests affected, but because every proposal had seemed to them, after careful examination, inclined rather to aggravate than to mitigate the evil. He would enumerate the chief suggestions. To stop coining rupees in India was one suggestion. Such an order would, by stopping one of the outlets, lower the price of silver in London, the chief market; and if it raised fictitiously the value of the rupee, which he doubted, it would check the growth of the export trade, which, if left alone at this moment, must draw silver to India and thus raise the price in London and elsewhere. A policy of raising loans in London had been advocated. Under certain circumstances it might be, as it was this year justifiable to raise money here; but to broadly adopt a policy of borrowing in England would be madness. The great object of the Indian Government ought to be the restriction of their expenditure in England; but every pound raised in England drew in subsequent years two pounds from India. Another advice suggested the conversion of the payment of their land revenue from silver to gold. If prices rose in India they would lose largely on their land revenue; but he did not despair of arriving at some arrangement equitable alike to the cultivator and owner; as well as to the Government, by which they might prevent much loss but to request the payment in gold of revenue hitherto paid in silver, without giving the payer the means of getting the gold seemed to him a most unjust proceeding. Beside, if they made their debtors pay them in gold, how could they refuse the same method of payment to their creditors, the holders of their debt and their civil and military services? This proposal if carried, into effect, would be both impolitic in its operations and futile in its results, and might therefore be summarily dismissed. Considerable pressure had been brought upon them to adopt a gold standard in India. He would speak with diffidence upon this proposal, but he certainly thought that some who advocate this change were not aware of the vastness of the transaction, or of the terrible consequences of one false move in a most difficult enterprise. In the first

place, if any attempt were made in this direction, he doubted if they could ever retrace their steps, for the change of the standard of value in India involved such a demonetization of silver that that metal would be for ever discarded as a standard of value in Europe. Silver was depreciated now, but what would be the price of silver in London on the morning after it was known that the Indian Government intended to adopt a gold standard? If they entered into such an enterprise they would have crossed the Rubicon and burnt their boats behind them. Could they adopt a gold standard without having gold? It would be ridiculous to say to the world that their silver was so much depreciated that they requested them to take it as gold because it was so depreciated. They could not alter the standard in a day—it was a process requiring years of time. Meanwhile, how would they pay the home charges? It was a gold liability, and India had only silver assets to meet it. Yet, by the action of the Indian Government itself the relative value of the two metals was changed—the value of gold being enhanced and silver depreciated, or, in other words, during the whole period of the process the annual liabilities of the Indian Government by their own action were being increased at the same time that their assets were being diminished. He hoped that it was understood that in raising these objections he in no way pronounced that a gold standard in India was impossible. He was merely pointing out some of the many difficulties which they should encounter, and the great necessity for caution. Any mistake in a transaction so gigantic would produce a catastrophe which would bring Indian trade into permanent and perhaps irremediable difficulty. No Government—least of all, the Government of a great and mercantile country—could embark in such an enterprise until they could confidently overcome their primary objections; and any Government who to win a temporary applause by the adoption of an heroic policy incurred such risks would be entitled to eternal censure. (Hear hear).

Mr. Fawcett supported the decision of Government. He said: "Coming next to the remedies that might be proposed, he would remark that no part of the noble lord's speech had given him more satisfaction than the assurance that the India Government were going to be firm against the propounders of curreney nostrums. Nothing could be clearer than the unadvisability of introducing a gold currency into India. That country must be too poor for a gold currency of which it had been said by an Indian official before the Indian Finance Committee that thousands of the people of Bengal has never had, even the smallest silver coin in their possession. An opinion was, held in certain high quarters that, although it would be unwise to introduce a gold currency into India, you might have a gold standard. This, however, would be a breach of faith, and would be objectionable on several grounds. Another recommendation was that the price of silver should be kept up by restricting the coinage of rupees." By far the most important speech on the subject of the silver panic was that of Mr. Goschen, the highest living authority in England on the question. He thus described the effect of the fall in the value of silver upon India and other countries:

"He would now advert to another point—viz, the effect of the fall in the price of silver upon the trade of India. It did not follow that a depreciation in the fall of silver or a great increase in the production of silver must necessarily be an evil to any country. It was clear we should only be able to obtain the silver now produced by paying for it in some way or other, and if our trade with one country should diminish we might look for the development of new branches of trade with other countries resulting from the remarkable discoveries on the West Coast of America. Already a new trade was springing up between China and the West Coast of America, and when such developments occurred this country, though its great commercial ascendency, always managed to secure a part of the new trade. While, therefore, our manufacturers and merchants now had to encounter serious drawbacks, compensation might be in store for them through an increase of trade not, indeed, commensurate with that brought about by the discoveries of gold, but commensurate with the causes which were bringing about a fall in the price of silver. The question which naturally arose was whether this fall had reached its lowest point and whether a rise might be expected. Now, his colleagues on the Committee would confirm him in the statement that, after all their deliberations, they had failed to arrive at any conclusion upon that point. The fact was that the causes were so complicated and it was so impossible to measure the extent to which they might operate that he would be a bold man who ventured upon any prophecy. The noble lord (Lord G. Hamilton) was hopeful and looked forward to a rise in the price of silver in the course of this year. The noble lord spoke somewhat too strongly of the panic which had occurred, because he (Mr. Goschen) was inclined to agree that the causes now at work justified the apprehensions which were felt as to the fall in silver. On the other hand, his hon. friend (Mr. Fawcett) seemed to draw the picture in very dark colours. For himself, he wished to be excused from giving any opinion as to whether silver was likely to fall or rise, but he should like to add one or two considerations to those enumerated in the Report of the Committee. As regarded the causes which were hostile to the value of silver, it might be assumed that, except as to the extent to which the silver mines in America might yield increased amounts, we now knew the worst. We knew the worst also as regarded the draughts of the Indian Government upon India, and the policy which had been announced secured this advantage from the disturbed relations between gold and silver in India—namely, that the Government had been obliged to face the question of Indian expenditure in a bold manner which would lead to permanent results. As to Germany, we knew approximately the amount of silver there. The action of the Latin Union and of those States which still had a silver currency in Europe was an open question, but should silver rise, or should things not grow worse, there seemed to be no disposition on the part of those Governments to substitute a gold for a silver currency. In the French Chambers, where the subject had been repeatedly debated, the Minister of Finance was in favour of an expectant attitude, but on the whole argued for the maintenance of the double standard; and there did not seem to be even a strong probability of the substitution of gold for silver entirely. The French Minister of Finance made a pregnant observation upon the difference between the fluctuation in silver and the despreciation of silver, pointing out that the mere fall in value was no argument against maintaining the system of a double currency to which they were attached in France, though it might require a reconsideration of the legal relation between gold and silver. He (Mr. Goschen) offered no opinion upon the value of this argument. He simply pointed to it as an indication that there did not seem to be any immediate fear that the French Government would take steps to demonetize silver. The supplies were very large, but the removals to the purchasing countries had been very considerable. These were causes strongly operating on this question and amply accounting for and justifying the alarm and the fall that had occurred. They must turn to the consideration which were on the other side—namely, the circumstances which might be expected to influence the price of silver in the other direction; but there they had this difficulty—they knew but little. They knew there were a number of indefinite causes which might produce a rise in the price of silver, but they were less able to measure them. Before he dealt specially with the case of India he would point to the enormous area over which the silver currency existed, and which might have a capacity for absorbing silver which they were unable to gauge. He thought there could be no better illustration of the chances of recovery in silver than what had, as he was informed, recently occurred in China. There, quite an unexpected demand for silver had risen within the last few days. Great speculation in silver which no one had foreseen had arisen, and he was told that while here there had been such a glut of silver that everybody was alarmed, in China there was a panic with regard to the inability of procuring sufficient silver to purchase the silk at enhanced prices. The hon. member for Hackney spoke, and it was one of the most interesting parts of his speech, of the effect which the fall in the value of silver would have on the export trade of India, and he traced very clearly how a fall in silver would encourage export, and how that would greatly tend to increase the price of commodities in India, and that then the cause would cease to operate and the finances of India would be left in a deplorable condition. But the hon. gentleman did not complete his argument, for he should have pointed out that the increased flow of silver from England to India would produce a rise in the price of silver in England. Therefore, while the export trade was being developed, so also in this country there would be rise in the price of silver as a result. This would necessitate the employment of a larger amount of silver in this country, and the consequence was that cause and effect would react upon each other. Already, it seemed, natural causes were beginning to operate; and he warned the Government and the public that no measures were more detrimental in restoring the price of silver than any courses tending to operate against silver. It would be a most interesting inquiry to know what was the effect of silver on prices in India. He had seen statistics which seemed to indicate that prices had by no means risen anything like the proportion in which silver had fallen in this country. It was most unlikely that such should be the case. The fall was distributed over so wide an area that the rise could not be otherwise than very gradual. The question of the rise in prices in India would be one to which the Government must give special and peculiar attention.

As for stopping the coinage of rupees, Mr. Goschen said:

"The noble lord had referred very briefly to a remedy which appeared to be in considerable favour in very influential quarters—viz, the limitation of the coining of rupees. When Parliament separated it was very possible that the demand for that remedy might be revived, for it had been advocated in several Chambers of Commerce. The object of limiting the manufacture of rupees was clearly to maintain the exchange—that was to say, to give those who already possessed or had a claim to coined rupees a monopoly which the holders of other silver had not. What would be the result of that? He could fancy that the Indian Council might say—he trusted they would not—"We are in this position. We have claims on India to the extent of 15 millions sterling in coined rupees. India owes us this money and must pay it, not in silver, but in coined rupees. If therefore, no further rupees are coined, we shall keep up the price of the article of which we have this monopoly." The Indian Government, or the Home Government or the holders of the debt, might, therefore, appear to have a momentary advantage in maintaining the rupee at that price. A large number of Manchester or other manufacturers might be in precisely the same poistion; they might have large sums owing to them in India for the goods they had sold, and the amount due to them would have to be paid in coined rupees. Consequently, if by any means the value of the coined rupee must be maintained, they would receive in return that to which an artificial value had been given—namely, a piece of coined silver. But to limit the coinage of silver would practically be to demonetize silver as a metal; and then all those in India who had debts to pay could only obtain coined rupees with which to pay them by buying them at a constantly enhancing price from those who possessed them. They could not discontinue the coining of rupees without providing some courrency; and what would that currency be? Could India be left without those means of legal tender which every country required? In France and Holland there was a double standard, so that if those who owed money were unable to get their silver coined, they could not get their gold coined. But that would not be the position of India at all events, at present. There were powerful advocates of the introduction of a gold currency into India; but he had never seen any practical mode suggested for carrying it out. The interesting process which had been going on in Germany since 1871 in connexion with a change of currency might afford them a very instructive lesson on that subject. The difficulties (of that operation had been enormous in Germany and must be far greater in a country like India. Germany was close to all the gold markets of Europe, was in constant banking relations with its neighbours, and had a population more or less accustomed to banking expedients, which all facilitated such a transaction as that, India was in an entirely different position."

Mr. Goschen's speech is of the highest value, and it ought to be studied with the greatest attention by all, who take an interest in the subject.

A RECONCILATION.

THE two Lords met, shook hands, and became friends. Such is the substance of the debate in the House of Lords regarding the controversy about the Tariff and the legislative powers of the Government of India, in which both Lord Northbrook and Lord Salisbury took part. Lord Northbrook said that there "was no serious divergence of opinion between the Secretary of State for India and himself with reference to the Indian Tariff Act of 1875." As regards the proposed repeal of the cotton duties His Lordship said, "the Government of India, in considering whether it was possible for them to propose to the Indian Legislature a measure which would give up a very large and productive source of revenue—amounting to something like £800,000 per annum—were necessarily obliged to take into account the position of the finances of India, and on the best consideration which they could give at that time—which was February—to the matter, they felt it would be impossible for them to risk the sacrifice of so large an item of revenue, while there was a very large increase of charge impending on those finances in consequence of the depreciation of the value of silver—a depreciation which had since, he need hardly remind their lordships, become much more serious. The Government of India, under these circumstances, replied to the Secretary of State that it would be impossible, in their opinion, in the condition of the finances of India at the time, to remove the duties to which he referred; and when, he might add, they deliberated on the despatch of the 11th of November it was not quite clear to them whether it was intended or not that new taxes of some description should be proposed to meet the deficiency which would be created by the reduction of the Custom duties on cotton. Upon that subject they entertained a very strong opinion, and he could not express it more clearly than it had been expressed in the despatch." His Lordship continued: "The reply received was that there was no desire to impose a new tax, and this declaration was received in India with the liveliest satisfaction. All that the Government of India had to do from time to time was to administer the finances so as to adjust the taxation that sufficient money could be raised in the least objectionable form to carry on the government. In raising this money they had to shew a due regard to the interests and feelings, and he might say to the prejudices in some respects, of the natives of India. The natives of India were impatient of taxation, and therefore it was desirable to use great care in the introduction of new taxes. He expressed entire satisfaction with the reply of the noble Marquis, and he thought he exercised a wise discretion in not pressing this matter on the Government of India, and in not instructing it to consider the imposition of new taxes for the purpose of removing the Customs Duties." Regarding legislation Lord Northbrook said that "the noble Marquis had an inclination to interfere more in detail with the legislative measures, and especially those touching financial matters, than heretofore. The Indian Government, therefore thought it right to express their opinion on the subject. Nothing could be further from his mind, and nothing further from the minds of the members of his Council in India than the idea of setting up for the Government of India any species of independence from Her Majesty's Government. All he had ever maintained was that it was politic, and in accordance with universal precedent since India had been governed by this country, that ordinary business transactions should be left to the Government of India. In his opinion it would be prejudicial to the public interest that the Secretary of State should constantly interpose his authority previous to the ordinary action of the Legislative Council of India in respect to and during the progress of Bills. To that expression of opinion he had only to add that there appeared to be no really serious difference between the views of the noble Marquis

and himself on that subject, the noble Marquis having in one of his despatches stated that in requesting the Government of India to communicate to him full information with respect to financial and other measures, he did not intend to imply any want of confidence in the Indian Government, or to withdrew from them the initiative which as a general rule they must possess." Lord Salisbury took Lord Northbrook's remarks in good part. His Lordship began by saying, "I think it is very satisfactory that we should have heard from my noble friend so clear and ample a statement of his views on this important matter, because it would be a great misfortune if questions of this magnitude in relation to the Government by this country of her most important dependency were regarded either as party questions or as matters principally concerning the individual reputation of particular statesmen. These matters are really of great importance, and I think my noble friend has done a public service in giving the weight of his authority to doctrines which he conceives to be right doctrines, and to which, as I understood his statement of them, I entirely accede." While still holding that the cotton duties ought to be repealed, His Lordship said, "I agree with the noble Earl that the difficulties incident to such a measure in India are so great, and they are accompanied, especially in the case of direct taxation with such disadvantages connected with the necessity of employing native agency, that it is only in a very serious emergency that we should wish to suggest or to authorize any new taxation of that kind, I think the apprehensions of the Government of India were not based on anything to be found in my despatch. But I am inclined to think they agree with the view of the interpretation of my despatch which seems to me the natural one, for they said that they themselves inferred from it on the whole that we did not intend to increase taxation. We believe it will be of great benefit to the consumers in India, and to those industries to which the protective character of the duty offers a delusive and injurious shelter, and that it will also stimulate that commercial prosperity upon which so much not only of the welfare of the inhabitants, but of the future strength of the Indian revenue must be held to depend. We, therefore, do not, as I have said, attach less importance than we formerly did to the remission of this tax; but we feel strongly that the finances of India are in a critical condition, and that until the present sources of danger are removed or seriously mitigated it would not be safe to consider any extensive remission of taxation." As for the legislative powers of the Government of India, His Lordship made the following declarations: "The position of the Government of India towards the Government of England appears to be exceedingly plain. It is impossible to recognize in the Government of India the slightest claim to independence. Nay more, you cannot recognize in them that sort of qualified independence which we concede to the responsible Governments and the elected Parliaments of Canada and Australia. If any such concession were to be made, it would be necessary to give to the Government of India a perfectly new structure, which would be wholly unsuited to the present circumstances of the country, and which the necessities of our position in India would absolutely preclude. Therefore the supremacy of the Home Government must be maintained in language perfectly unqualified, as far as any question of right or claim is concerned. But the matter is different when you come to questions of prudence and of policy. It is then quite clear that the affairs of a distant and alien nation, which cannot be studied by those who are not familiar with the circumstances and the peculiarities of the country, cannot be conducted by orders from a distance in matters of detail. Questions involving great principles should be dealt with by the Home Government, but it is impossible that they can safely undertake to manage matters of detail. In all matters of detail a discretion must to a very large extent be left to those on the spot, and as a rule the initiative in all questions of Government—that is to say, the duty of making the first proposals on such matters on which the Home Government are afterwards to judge is wisely left to them also. Her Majesty's Government have never for a moment suggested that any change in these traditional principles should be made; but what they have required is that they should be the judges whether the questions raised involved matters of principle or only matters of detail, and were of such a character as required the interference of the Home Government."

Such were the mutual explanations offered by two Indian Statesmen, and they were considered satisfactory by each party. Lord Northbrook complained of government of India by telegrams, which were necessarily curt, and Lord Salisbury admitted the evil. Lord Salisbury said, "it is a source of great satisfaction to me that the noble lord opposite, who of all men has the best opportunity of judging of these questions, has arrived at conclusions which do not in any material or substantial sense differ from those embodied in the despatches, and that he agrees with me in thinking that whatever acerbity may have characterized some parts of the controversy that arose, the settlement of a common ground of principle is well worth the risk of giving rise to such incidents of controversy as that." So all's well that ends well.

JUDICIAL REFORM.

III.

In considering the subject of judicial reform it is interesting to enquire what opinions are entertained by the Judges of the High Court regarding the present condition of the judicial service. Mr. Justice Louis Jackson is a competent authority on the subject. He made a tour in the mofusil during the last Dussera vacation, and recorded opinions founded upon an extensive judicial experience. He is of opinion that the District Judges are deteriorating. He says: "I will now make some observations on the state of the judicial service, which, I think, will give additional emphasis to what I have said as to the necessity of inspection. As to the District Judges, I will compare things as they are now with things in

1860	...	...	...	15 years ago.
1865	..	..	..	10 ,,
1870	...	...	...	5 ,,

In the first of these years there was not an officer in the situation of District Judge, who had been less than 15 years in the service; the same in 1865. In 1870, there were two officers of less than 15 years acting as District Judges. There are now ten such officers of less than 15 years' service, and the number seems likely to increase. Mr. Rampini, who is practically Judge in Cooch Behar has not quite 11 years; and before long this is likely to be the age at which a Covenant Civilian will elect for that office. Formerly Judges passed through the office of Magistrate and Collector, they will now come to the Bench without having held that office. Many of these gentlemen will be deficient in knowledge, experience, and training. It is evident that the same efficient control and judicious direction cannot be expected from the Judges now coming to office as from the men ranging from 15 to 20 years' service, who formerly succeeded to Judgships. The supervision of the higher authority is therefore more imperatively required." Mr. Justice Jackson is quite right. Our District Judges are now much younger, and lack the experience of their predecessors. Besides, the District Magistrates being either of the same age or older have not naturally sufficient respect for the District Judge, who is losing his prestige and authority. This is a matter of regret.

Regarding the Uncovenanted Judges Mr. Justice Jackson says: "As to the Uncovenanted portion of the judicial service, the course which things are taking is somewhat different. Although the body of Subordinate Judges (including Small Cause Court Judges) altogether 41 in number, is made of parts which differ from each other, yet the constitution of the whole is much improved, and is likely to improve yet more, if the principle of selection is steadily and carefully carried out. The forty Subordinate Judges in Bengal (omitting 1 in Sylhet) may be classified as to education as follows:

I. Men whose mother-tongue is English i. e. Europeans or Eurasians ...	7
II. Men of superior English legal education as indicated by possession of University degree ..	6
III. Men with English education of the older school ..	20
IV. Men acquainted with English or merely able to sign their names in that language.	7

"It must be observed, however, that of the men set down as class III. the standard of acquirement varies from almost equalling that of University graduates (in general education) to the most superficial instruction; so that at least 5 or 6 of these gentlemen might for practical purposes be ranged in the class below them. Every one of them, without exception, has either served under my orders in my old capacity of District Judge, or is known to me personally. These officers in the Regulation Provinces disposed of 4697 original suits and 11,127 appeals. As regards the public in general, therefore, they must be regarded rather as Appellate than as Original Judges; and the number of appeals divided by them being 11,127 against 7,701 decided by District Judges; they are also the Appellate Judges who dispose of most business. Their fitness, and especially their mode of dealing with decisions of inferior courts, are consequently of good importance to the people; and in proportion as they are efficient or otherwise, they are powerful aids or obstacles to the due administration of justice. I have on various occasions and in various ways pointed out and insisted on the necessity of promoting officers to this grade with reference to their fitness for it, and not with regard to length of service, respectability or the like. I hope this principle will be affirmed by my honorable colleagues."

"I now come to the Moonsiffs; and I am able to say with confidence that they continue, as a class, to improve in carefulness and to bear a high character. We are no longer under the necessity of employing very young men, and we are able to insist on the possession of some experience, in addition to that learning and ability which are indicated by the possession of a degree. Generally speaking, therefore the Moonsiffs even at the beginning of their career are well prepared for the performance of their judicial duties; and failure in that respect is of great rarity. That in which they are more apt to fail—a failure, in fact, is not unfrequent—is the punctual, prompt, and orderly despatch of business. It is difficult to blame these officers for the short-comings in question. The Colleges provide no course of business habits; judicial officers undergo no business apprenticeship; Moonsiffs are provided with notoriously bad instruments for carrying out their orders; and Moffusil courts afford leisure to the presiding officers for attending to office details, and as to many of them, the wonder is that they get through their work at all. The business of the courts has grown year by year till 1874. In that year there was no increase; but in 1874, these provinces underwent an officially recognized scarcity, which was quite enough to stop the growth of litigation. If a man has been trained to habits of business, or comes, as head, into an office where a good business system has been established, we have a right to expect that the training shall have its effect, or that the system shall not deteriorate. Where neither of these conditions have existed, it is hard to require that a hard-pressed Moonsiff should eliminate a system out of chaos. If some place of instruction could be provided where men about to enter the service should pass six months of preparation; if every Judge had under him an officer really qualified to look after clerical ministerial work; and above all, if every Court had only as much business as it could properly do, we should be less unreasonable in looking for perfection than we now are, and perhaps we should not look for it so much as we do, or resent the absence of it as bitterly, if people were not so profuse in their assurances of providing it, and would at once confess that it was unattainable. The Moonsiffs' list still contains, in the upper ranks especially, a large admixture of officers not educated up to recent standards, this element, of course is undergoing diminution every year. The more I see of the service, the more I am satisfied of the necessity of making the 1st grade of Moonsiffs a final step in promotion for those officers who

have not the ability or mental vigor which we require for the higher grades. This necessity will not cease to exist when the men of the old class have disappeared; but it will exist in a much less degree." The present rules we think provide for practical instruction. The law graduates are required to apprentice themselves to some practising vakils or to practise in some Mofussil Courts before enrolment as pleaders of the High Court, and they are then considered to be eligible to appointment of Moonsiff. Thus there is now a fair opportunity for practical instruction, and a separate institution is not therefore necessary. If Sir Richard Temple's scheme of Assistant Moonsiffs in supersession of the present class of Amins be carried out, there will be also great improvement.

THE THIRD CENSUS OF CALCUTTA.

The first Census of Calcutta was taken in 1866, the second in 1872, and the third on the 6th April 1876. We have before us Mr. Beverley's report on the third Census, which is an interesting and elaborate document. In the present article we propose to give the leading facts of the third Census. The area of Calcutta was ascertained by Simms's survey to be 7 square miles 516 acres 3 roods 13 rods and 28 yards, or 7·8075 square miles. At the present day the area is computed by Mr. Williamson, the Municipal Surveyor, to be 5,037 acres, or seven square miles 557 acres 23 rods and 28 yards, the increase of forty acres being explained to be due to new accretions on the river bank in the Jorabagan and Burra Bazar wards. Of this area the Esplanade, Fort William and Tolly's Nullah occupy 1,283 acres, leaving 3,754 acres as the area of the Town proper within the limits of the jurisdiction of the Municipal Corporation. Within these limits the total population of the Town on the night of the 6th April last was 409,036 souls, giving an average density of 109 souls per acre over an area of six square miles. The number of persons dwelling in the Fort and in that part of Hastings which is under the Military authorities was 2,803: the floating population on board vessels and boats lying within the limits of the port was 17,696.

The following table gives the result of each census in one view:—

	1866.	1872.	1876.
Town Proper ..	358,662	428,458	409 036
Fort William ..	3,878	2.483	2,803
Port ...	15.384	16,660	17696
Total ..	377,924	447,601	429,535

The following table shows in one view the different statements that have from time to time been put forward in regard to the number of dwellings in Calcutta:—

Year and authority.		Houses. One-storied.	Upper-roomed.	Total.
1793 (Hamilton)	...	...	..	No details
1821 (Assessors)	...	8,800	5,430	14,230
1831 (Steel)	...	...	...	15.303
1837 (Birch)	...	...	...	14 623
1850 (Simms)	...	5.918	7,173	13,078
Or, including Hastings.		5,950	7,170	13,120
1866 (Dowleans)	ditto ..	7,318	8,704	16,022
1872 (Chick)	ditto ..	...		20,443
1876	ditto ...	7,037	9,859	16,860

Year and authorities.		Huts. Tiled.	Thatched.	Total.	Total.
1793 (Hamilton)	.	...	...	Not details	75760
1821 (Assessors)	...	15.792	37,497	53.289	67,519
1831 (Steel)	...	19.419	35.354	54.773	70,076
1837 (Birch)	...	20,304	30,567	50.871	65,494
1850 (Simms)	...	48,314	....	48,314	61,392
Or. including Hastings		49.445	..	49.445	62,565
1856 (Dowleans)	...	43,575	...	43,575	59,597
1872 (Chick)	...	18,421	...	18,421	38,864
1876	..	22,860	.	22.860	39,756

Of a total population of 409,036 souls, 187,303 or 45·8 per cent. reside in pucka houses. Of the total population, including Fort William and the Port 278,224 are Hindoos, 123,556 are Mahomedans, and 23,885 Christians, other religions making up the balance of 3,870 souls. The Hindoos thus compose about two-thirds of the population. A classification of the Hindus according to caste shews that the most numerous caste in the town is that of the Brahmans (33,914), and next to them come the Kayasths (32,073). The trading castes number 21,804, the principal caste among them being the Sonarbania (16,362). Gowalas number as many as 13,240, the majority of the Oorya bearers belonging to this caste. Amongst the agricultural castes (31,965), the Kaibarthas (15,410) are most numerous; a large number of them are boatmen and personal servants. Amongst Christians, 9,962 have returned themselves as members of the Protestant Church of England, 9087 as Roman Catholics, 1,341 as Presbyterians 540 as Baptists, 311 as Methodists, 73 as Congregationalists, 31 as Lutherans, 576 as Armenians, 120 as Greeks, while 1,844 have simply returned themselves as Christians without specification of the sect to which they belong. Deducting from the total number of Christians (23,885) the number of Europeans, Americans, Australians, mixed races and Armenians, the number of Native Christians in the town would seem to be 2,636. By a similar process of calculation, this class numbered 2,466 in 1872. In 1866 the number was given as 1,441 only. The Armenian community, according to the table of nationalities, numbers 681, or, including certain others who belong to the Armenian Church but are returned among the mixed races, 707 souls. It is believed that several Armenians now-a-days return themselves as Europeans. Similarly, the total Greek community would seem to number 133 souls. Among other religions the Jewish community consists of 952 persons of whom 10 are shown in the table of nationalities as Germans, 4 as English, 3 as French, 29 as Russians, 4 as Poles, 23 as Austrians, 8 as inhabitants of Turkish provinces, and 7 under mixed races. Of the Buddhists (1,878), 762 are Chinese, 789 Mughs, 62 Burmese, and 252 Jains It is curious that all the Jains are found in Jorabagan and Burra Bazar. The members of the Brahmo Somaj number 479 only. Among *Miscellaneous* are included Unitarians, Deists, Theists, Atheists, Secularists, Positivists, Free-Thinkers, Latitudinarians, Universalists, Infidels, besides 75 whose religion is not stated. So that, as Grandpre says, "nearly all the religions of the world are assembled in this capital" In regard to *race*, the population has been arranged in three great classes—Non-Asiatics, mixed races, and Asiatics. The Asiatics naturally compose 95 per cent. of the total population; the mixed races are nearly 3 per cent., and non-Asiatics 2 per cent. Of the non-Asiatics, 9,093 are Europeans, 177 Americans, 56 Africans (chiefly from Zanzibar or Mauritius), and 9 Australasians. Of the Europeans, 7,832 are British, 370 French, 216 German, 110 Greek, other continental nations being represented by smaller numbers. The mixed races number 11,273 including 707 Indo-Portuguese. Of Asiatics the Arabs number 190, Persians 230, and the Chinese 805. Of natives of India, about three-fourths are Bengalis, and nearly one-fourth up-countrymen. The Ooryas number 19,189 against 23,455 in 1872, ten-elevenths of the number in both cases being males. The Marwari cloth merchants (1,944) are for the most part found in Jorabagan and Burra Bazar. The Mughs (814) mainly reside in Burra Bazar; the Burmese (135) in Colootola.

Of the Madrassees, several come from the extreme south of the Peninsula. Eighty-one Chetties from Madura are found in Burra Bazar, besides 27 traders from Travancore, while in Jorasanko and Colootola we find 67 traders from the coast of Malabar. Amongst the natives of West India, 151 come from Guzerat, 50 from Surat, 18 from Kattywar. Twenty-seven are Mahrattas, 61 Nacodas from Bombay, and 355 Bhattias from Cutch. They are almost all to be found in the Burra Bazar ward. As regards the distribution of sexes the proportion of males amongst the Hindoo population is 63 per cent., amongst Mahomedans 69 per cent., and for all other religions 55 per cent. For all Asiatics it is 65 per cent. nearly; for non-Asiatics 60 per cent., and for mixed races 48 per cent. only. It would be thus seen that the disproportion in the numbers of the sexes is greatest among Mahomedans and least amongst the East Indian population. It is worthy of note that thirteen Mahomedans and one Hindoo were returned as *hijra*, হিজড়া, one Hindoo as *napungshak* নপুংসক,—we should like to know the distinction between the two—and one Mahomedan as *khoja* খোজা. Notwithstanding the wide difference in the total number of the population given in the three censuses, it is observable that the number of females in all the three censuses is nearly the same, the difference being accounted for entirely in the totals of the males, thus—

In 1866 the total number of females was	...	145,933
,, 1872 ,, ,,	..	147,220
,, 1876 ,, ,,	...	146,581

In classifying the population according to ages Mr. Beverley arrives at the following results: Up to ten years of age the numbers of the sexes are nearly equal, the males being 26,356 and the females 25,324. Between the years of ten and twenty, we have 38,597 males against 20,759 females; between twenty and forty there are no less than 149,400 males to 58,923 females; between forty and sixty there are 58,003 males to 31,239 females; while of sixty years of age and upwards the sexes are nearly equal again, the males numbering 10,150 against 10,784 females. Of the total males, 180,478 have returned themselves as married, 86,166 (including children) as unmarried, and 13,476 as widowers. Of the females, 58,977 are wives, 29,380 are unmarried, and 55,483 are widows. The number of women who are registered under Act XIV of 1868 is, about 10,000: in the census returns the number who have admitted that they are women of the town is 8,500 only. The total number of persons in the Town who can read and write is 110,565. Of this number more than ten-elevenths are males. Of the total males of all classes 35·6 per cent. can read and write; of the total females 6·7 per cent. Of Hindoo males 42 per cent. can read and write; of Mahomedans 16·5; and of others (being mostly Christians) 68 per cent. Fifty-four per cent. of other (Christian) females can read and write; 3·3 per cent of Hindoo females; but only 324, or less than one per cent. of, Mahomedan females. Such are the leading facts of the third census of Calcutta. The general observations of Mr. Beverley are intelligent and interesting which we reserve for notice in a future issue.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE RESOURCES OF INDIA.

Some years ago Mr. P. R. Cola, late sole proprietor of the Arkright Cotton Mills, Bombay, published a very interesting book entitled "How to develope productive industry in India and the East," in which he gave much practical information regarding mills and factories for ginning, spinning, and weaving cotton, jute and silk manufactures; bleaching, dyeing, and calico printing works; sugar, paper, oil and oil-gas manufactures; iron and timber workshops; corn mills &c. Mr. Cola has followed this work with another lying before us entitled "The Indian Problem solved.. Undeveloped wealth and State reproductive works in India. Ways to prevent famine and increase the material progress of India." This work is divided into eight chapters. *viz.* I. Social, financial, and political effects of famines in India. II. Agriculture and Irrigation. III. Principal Irrigation Works in India. IV. Irrigation and Land Revenue. V. Canals or Railways. VI. Estimates and plans of Canals. VII. Social and political effects of Canals. VIII. Capital, Labour, and Engineers for work. IX. Coal and Iron Mining. X. The material progress of India.

Regarding the rigours of Famines in Northern India the writer begins with some extracts from the report of Colonel Baird Smith on the subject. "From the time of our earliest acquisition of any part of those provinces up to 1833," wrote the gallant reporter, "our fiscal system, notwithstanding some improvements on the native methods, which were gradually introduced, had been thoroughly bad. The assessments were excessive, unequal and unintelligent. Fixity of demand was virtually unknown, and with the exception of a small part of Benares, no settlements exceeded five years in duration, while a few were annual and many triennial. The collectors were, as a rule, utterly ignorant of the forms of tenure, and of the complex system of individual rights which was in lively action around them. So frightful, at length became the confusion induced by those causes in the state of landed property, that remedies, whose very violence is a measure of the height, to which the evil to be abated had risen, were of necessity adopted. A judicial dictatorship was established in 1821, and all public and private transfers of land made within the first seven or eight years after the cessions were subjected to its decision. But from the inherent practical defects in the modes of procedure prescribed, and in certain other points, the plan failed in producing satisfactory results." He continued: "No

misapprehension can be greater than to suppose that the settlement of the public demand on the land is only lightly or, as some say, not at all, connected with the occurrence of famines. It lies, in reality, far nearer to the root of the matter, because of its intimate and vital relation to the every-day life of the people, and to their growth towards prosperity or towards degradation. It is no doubt quite true that not the best settlement system which the human intellect could devise would cover the skies with clouds, or moisten the earth with rain, when the course of nature had established a drought. But, given the drought and its consequences, the capacity of the people to resist their destructive influence is in direct proportion—I would almost say geometrical proportion—to the perfection of the settlement system under which they are living and growing." Mr. Geddes gave the following evidence before the Parliamentary Select Committee in 1871 regarding the Orissa Famine of 1866. "Among the different antecedents, variable and invariable, which led to the famine, the chief antecedent which could have been varied has never, I think, been sufficiently adverted to, and that antecedent was the weight of the Government taxation. That the food reserve of one year, the proceeds or the crops of one year, being sold off to pay the taxes, insufficient was left for the following years, in which the rains might fall short. There seem to be a very great difference between a condition of society in which the produce of the land is consumed upon the land, and a condition of society in which a portion o the produce has to be deported to a place on the other side of the globe, and still more so when the idustry of the tax-payer is only agricultural. Assuming that the land revenue remained fixed at, say one-seventh or one-fifth of the gross produce of the year, and that the yield of produce is seven times the seed, you must consider the necessity of parting with so large a proportion of the crop in order to meet the land revenue and other demands, as part of the very problem of famine. The burden of explaining how there should be famine at all rests upon a foreign Government, whose subject tax-payers die of starvation by the million. It may be asked why was then suffering so intense in Lower Bengal during the famine of 1873-74, No satisfactory enquiry has been instituted into the class of people, who suffered most for that calamity. They were either artizans or agricultural laborers. The cursed *ticcadari* system, which prevails in Behar, has crushed the springs of industry; the rent of the ryot varies from one-half or two-thirds of the gross produce of land, and under such a rack-renting system no population can resist the pressure of such a wide-spread calamity as the famine. Something ought to be done to place the relations between the landlord and tenant in Behar on a sound footing."

The book as we have observed above is replete with practical information of the highest value. We will take the following facts regarding the prospects of cotton industry in this country. The quantity of cotton consumed has been estimated at from 5 to 20 lbs per head of population. Our author, however, gives 3 lbs per head of the population of India, at which rate the annual consumption amounts to 600 millions of lbs.

The Anglo-Indian Manufacturing Company, started by Lancashire cotton spinners, for the purposes of erecting cotton factories in India, point out the advantages of manufacturing cotton in India, as follows:

The saving in cost of transport of cotton from India to England, and all the charges amounting to 15 per cent. The saving in carriage, &c., of adding to India from England the manufactured article, about 10 per cent. on cost of Manchester goods., viz:—

1¼*d.*	per pound on	30's and 40's	yarn.
8*d.*	per piece on	39-inch 6 lbs.	shirtings.
8½*d.*	,,	39-inch 7 lbs.	,,
9¼*d.*	,,	39-inch 8¼ lbs.	,,
9½*d.*	,,	44-inch 8 lbs.	,,
10½*d.*	,,	44-inch 9 lbs.	,,

The saving of interest on cost of cotton from the time it is brought in India till it is returned in the shape of yarn or cloth from England, amounting to about 5 per cent. It is clear, therefore, that cotton goods manufactured and consumed in India have an advantage of about 30 per cent, in their favour, in escaping the costs incidental to English-made fabrics intended for exportation to India, besides the important additional advantage of much cheaper and more abundant labour in India. The average wages paid in Bombay factories are 9d. per day to men, and 6d. per day to women. The cost of producing 1 lb. of No. 20's yarn in Bombay including local, ranges from 2⅝ to 3d. per lb., according to the newness and size of the mill; the cost of production in Manchester is about the same therefore, in these two respects the mills are equal; but the Manchester mill has to pay, in the shape of interest and other items, about 1¼d. per lb. for bringing cotton from Bombay to the mill-door in Manchester, and about 2*d* per lb. more to get the yarn back to Bombay, which means a clear saving and profit of 3d. per lb. in favour of the Bombay mill. The import duty on 20's yarn into India is barely ¼d. per lb. weight and suppose this to be abolished, the Bombay spinner has still 2¾d. per lb. of an assured profit arising solely from the expenses saved by spinning in Bombay in lieu of sending the cottton to Manchester. The production per spindle daily of No. 20's may fairly be taken at 3¾ oz. in the best managed Bombay factory. The waste in working Indian cotton, when not properly cleaned, is, on the average, about 20 per cent., More or less according to the class of cotton used; in American cotton it is a little less. Looms and other machinery for weaving yarn into cloth, for which the estimate is given, are adapted to weave shirtings, prints, madapollans, T cloths, and other cotton goods in most extensive demand in India and China. The counts of yarn most used for weaving this class of piece-goods are 24's wrap and 23's weft, which are produced in Bombay factories from Indian cotton. One or two attempts have been made in Bombay mills to import a few bales of cotton from Egypt to use as a mixture with Indian cotton and produce finer yarns and cloth, but it was found at the time that coarse yarns and cloths paid better.

The reader must supply himself with a copy of the book, if he wishes to avail himself of the information contained in it. It is a mine of wealth for those who wish to dig out the hidden wealth of India.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE UNDERSTAND that the Government has issued orders for the payment of the salaries of assistants of public offices for September before the commencement of the Durga Puja holidays.

AT A MEETING of the subscribers to the Ramgopal Ghose Memorial Fund held on Friday last it was resolved that a bust and a portrait of the lamented deceased should be taken, the first to be placed in the new building of the Nimtolla Burning Ghat, and the second to be hung at the Town Hall. The location of the bust in the new building of the Nimtolla Burning Ghat would serve to remind the Hindu public of the service, which Babu Ramgopal Ghose rendered to them by advocating the retention of the Ghat.

A CLEVER hoax has been played upon the public by the publication in the *Englishman* and the *Indian Daily News* under the head of "official paper" of the following paragraphs, which purport to be an extract from a Resolution of the Lieutenant Governor dated the 28th ultimo *in re* Mr. Kirkwood:

"His Honor remarks that Mr. Kirkwood cannot but know the importance which the Government attaches to the attempt to accustom the people to local self-government; and its desire to evoke something like public spirit amongst them, and an interest in the management of Municipal affairs. The Lieutenant-Governor views therefore with the gravest displeasure Mr. Kirkwood's efforts to thwart these intentions at Chittagong. Mr. Kirkwood must know that it is a subject of constant regret with the Government that the people shew so little interest in these proceedings and apathetically or deferentially leave their conduct entirely to the magistrate who presides *ex-officio* at the Board.

Instead of rightly appreciating the interest shown by the native members of the Board at Chittagong in their Municipal affairs, and encouraging the moderate independence of views shewn by Baboo Lall Chowdry, Mr. Kirkwood subjected the Baboo to the outrage described in these papers, and proceeded at last to arrest him upon charges purely fanciful and produced entirely by a diseased sense of his own importance.

The Lieutenant-Governor feels obliged to remove Mr. Kirkwood from his office, and can hold out to him no hope of early re-employment."

Some of our contemporaries have been misled and have treated the paragraphs as genuine, but we are authorised to state that the whole thing is a fabrication. The Lieutenant Governor has not recorded the Resolution imputed to His Honor, and Mr. Kirkwood has *not* been put out of employ. The question is—should not Mr. Kirkwood be punished in the way indicated by the clever author of the spurious Resolution?

WE ARE exceedingly glad to observe that Mr. A. Mackenzie, the popular Magistrate-Collector of Moorshedabad, has been temporarily appointed Governor General's Agent with the Newab Nazim in addition to his present duties. We hope the doubling up of the two appointments will be made permanent, as it will serve the double purpose of effecting a saving and rewarding a very deserving officer. Within the few months Mr. Mackenzie has been in Moorshedabad he has earned a wide popularity. To a high culture of the mind he unites great administrative abilities, and thorough gentlemanliness of feeling and demeanour, and while he discharges his duties conscientiously and firmly, he has we may say won the affection of the people over whom he is placed. He was for two years the Political Secretary to the Government of Bengal, and would therefore make an efficient Agent in the Court of Moorshedabad, though the duties of that officer are precious little. If Sir Stuart Hogg should really go home in April next, we would be glad to hail Mr. Mackenzie as the Chairman of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation.

WE TAKE the following from Parliamentary intelligence:

Mr. C. B. Denition asked the Chancellor of the Exchequer whether he could inform the House whether accounts had been rendered of the expenditure of £60,000, granted in aid of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales' journey in India; and whether any further vote was likely to be asked for.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer.—Very full accounts have been sent in to me of the expenditure incurred by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales during his recent visit to India. I may say in passing that the way in which those accounts have been prepared reflects very great credit on Sir Bartle Frere Colonel Ellis, and others who have been employed in the keeping of the accounts, and show that great economy was exercised throughout that expedition. (Hear, hear.) The accounts have been very carefully audited by Sir W. Anderson, and I have gone through them with him. There still remains a small number of outstanding bills to be provided for, but there is a sum of money unexpended more than sufficient to cover those bills. (Hear, hear.) There certainly will be no occasion for any supplementary Vote. (Cheers.) On the contrary, there will be a small surplus of, perhaps, a few hundred pounds left over when the accounts have been finally settled. I think I shall be only expressing the feeling of the House when I say that we ought not to ask his Royal Highness to repay that small surplus into the Exchequer. (Hear, hear.) It may very fairly be left in the hands of His Royal Highness, considering that he expended his own money in the purchase of works of art and specimens of Indian manufacture which are being exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. I think, Sir, the whole account reflects great credit upon all concerned. (Cheers,)

We confess that as orientals we do not understand the feeling which prompts loyal subjects to call the future King of a country to account for the money voted for his travelling expenses. There is a pettiness about it, which a wealthy nation like the English should have been the last to cherish.

THE SILLY SEASON is telling upon our contemporary of the *Englishman*. He makes the late municipal elections of Calcutta a text for preaching race-antagonism. He writes: "Those who still believe in the popularity of English rule in India will have some difficulty in reconciling the election figures with their faith. That few Europeans should have been elected, where few stood, was inevitable, and the fact in itself would not be absolutely conclusive of their unacceptability to their Native fellow-townsmen." But what are the facts? The Europeans as a body held themselves aloof and did not register their names either as voters or persons qualified to be elected, and yet native electors invited several European gentlemen, in whom they had confidence, to stand for election, but these refused. Nevertheless the *Englishman* says that "it is probable that, of the total of 155 votes polled by all the European and Eurasian candidates together, an infinitesimally small proportion were given by Natives, and that, wherever they could do so, the Natives voted almost to a man for their own countrymen, because they were their own

countrymen. The result would, we have not the least doubt, have been practically the same, had Europeans, of whatever position, stood for every Ward." If good men amongst Europeans did not come forward, was it the fault of the native electors? We are glad to observe that Mr. Wilson has "corrected" his brother on this point? Mr. Reynolds' name has been mentioned by our contemporary; is he quite sure that the majority of the voters in his favour were not natives? But the question arises whether native electors are to be blamed for not voting for officials. The object of the elective system was to give the rate-payers the opportunity of electing independent men, and when independent Europeans would not come forward, is it just to accuse the native-electors of "race feeling" for voting for their countrymen? The writer thus winds up:

"Is there anyone who doubts that, if the Governor-Generalship were put up to vote to-morrow, a Native would be elected? Is there anyone who believes that, if appointments in India generally were made elective, a single post in the whole length and breadth of the country would be given to a European?"

We are surprised that the *Englishman* should write such stuff as the above. We charitably suppose that it is due to the silly season and not to any natural obliquity of the moral vision.

AT THE last annual distribution of prizes to the students of the Roorki College the Principal thus addressed Babu Krishnachundra Bandopadhya:

"My first and chief congratulation must be addressed to you, Babu Krishnachundra Bandopadhya; you occupy the position, of which you may be justly proud, of the first Native of India who in this English College, in honorable rivalry with clever English competitors, in technical subjects of an essentially English character, and a course of study and examinations entirely English, have succeeded in attaining the highest place on the Class-list. You most thoroughly deserve the success which your good abilities, excellent education and unwearied perseverance have achieved for you: the Council of India Prize of Rs. 1,000, and the Thomason Prize of Rs. 250, (which have never before fallen together to one man,) are indeed rewards well worth winning, and such as few Colleges have to offer to their best men. I trust that these honors are but the earnest of many future triumphs, and that you will now go out into the P. W. Department, determined to shed lustre on the College where you have succeeded so well, and which has done so much for you, and to rival in course of time the first of our Roorkee Native Engineers, Rai Kunhya Lal Bahadur, gaining (as he has done) the respect of your English superiors and colleagues, and honorable ranks and titles."

In 1852 our well-known townsman Babu Nilmony Mittra was first in the list of successful candidates, and passed with the greatest distinction. He was for some years in Government employ, and was highly spoken of by his official superiors. The "insolence of office" did not however suit his temper, and he is now carrying on independent business.

SIR GEORGE COUBER has signalized his assumption of the Government of the North Western Provinces by issuing a vigorous retrenchment circular. His Honor writes as follows:

This is probably not the first time that reforms have been proposed and retrenchments suggested in your department, and hitherto further action has been averted by some unimportant measure of the cheese-paring type, but I am to impress upon you that nothing of this sort will serve your turn in this instance. The Government of India finds itself face to face with a difficulty as profound perhaps as the financiers of a great Empire ever had to encounter. In its straits it invokes the aid of the Local Government, which in its turn invokes your aid, giving you plainly to understand that this is a case in which no half measures will suffice. In other words, you may confidently expect that you will receive next year a much smaller sum than heretofore to carry on the administration of your department, and it will be necessary for you to provide for that deficiency by a comprehensive, sound, and well devised scheme of administrative reform.

I am also earnestly to impress upon you that this is a matter in which the interest of individuals, and even of classes or grades, must be altogether subordinated to the interests of the public service. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor is afraid that in the face of a difficulty of this nature a Head of a Department is too apt to lose sight of this point. Nor is this very wonderful. For the individuals or classes whose services can now well be dispensed with, may have done good work in their day, and perhaps have made themselves very useful to the head of the department himself, who, in any case, will have to incur the odium of recommending their dismissal. The Officiating Lieutenant-Governor will not deny that the duty he now imposes upon you must of necessity be more or less painful; but nevertheless he confidently relies on your public spirit and your sense of what is due to the State to discharge it fearlessly and conscientiously. And after all, you cannot but feel that it is for the best interests of your department that the proposals for retrenchment should come from you No one knows so well where if extensive reductions must be effected, as they certainly must be, they can best be made; and it is surely better that you should recognize this fact rather than by any faint or half-hearted suggestions drive the Government to take the matter into its own hands, and thereby perhaps do an injury to the department and injustice to individuals, both of which might be avoided if you cordially and honestly accept the duty which is herewith entrusted to you, as the Officiating Lieutenant-Governor feels sure you will.

There is a Bengali saying—when the clouds roar much, it does not rain much. Practical results may shew this to be true of Sir George Couper's Resolution. In our opinion if the Government is really in earnest about reductions, there ought to be a general Reduction Commission.

THE ZEMINDARS, Talookdars and other inhabitants of the district of Tirhoot have submitted a memorial against the Joint Estates Management Bill, a copy of which has been forwarded to us. They state that the proposed Bill would practically deprive nearly the whole body of land-owners, not in actual occupation of their lands, of all beneficial enjoyment of their property for an indefinite period, that the changes which the existing land laws have undergone since 1793, make it inadvisable to revive the provisions of Sections 23 and 25 of Regulation VIII of 1793 which have been repealed by Regulation XVII of 1805, Section 2; that the grievances felt by the ryots of a joint-estate have been already provided for by the decisions of the High Court requiring all the co-sharers of an estate to be parties to every rent-suit brought against the ryot in cases where there has been no separate engagement between the ryot and a part proprietor; that if any misgivings still exist as to the security of the ryot against double payment the same may be obviated by a slight modification of the law relating to the deposit of rents, that for Behar such an enactment as that proposed is not required as a common representative or Putwaree is generally appointed by all the co-sharers of a joint-estate to collect the entire rents from the ryots; that in the event of disagreement between the co-sharers the effect of the provisions of Sections 2 and 3 of the Bill would be that the more powerful shareholders would seize the opportunity to wholly deprive the weaker co-sharers of their just dues by prevailing upon the ryots to act in collusion with them. The Bill, we may state for the information of the memorialists, has been abandoned by Government.

WE HAVE before us a brochure, signed R. Ghosha Ambalah, which makes some disclosures regarding a school of the Loodhiana Mission at that station; we notice some of these statements in order to give an opportunity to those concerned to contradict them, if they consider them to be incorrect. The school, we read, receives a grant-in-aid from Government; R. Ghosa who was Head-master of this school for one year under a special contract, says that this school does not fulfil the conditions under which a grant-in-aid may be allowed; that the authorities of the school the Missionaries debit to the school charges which do not legitimately pertain to it. The school is a Christian Missionary school intended as an instrument for the propagation of the Gospel. It is held in a house belonging to the Mission for which a rent of Rs. 40 per month is charged. The Head-master's house is also a Mission property, but for this a rent of Rs. 20 is also charged. One of the Mission staff styling himself Superintendent of the School receives Rs. 50 per month for occasionally visiting the school. As for the act of the Punjab Government making a gift of Rs. 10,000, the amount of contributions from Hindus and Mahomedans for the maintenance of a secular school to the Loodhiana Mission we are not surprised at it, when the Government deliberately sanctions the application of revenues contributed by Hindus and Mahomedans to the support of Missionary schools.

WE HAVE BEFORE us a copy of an address on the study of Indian History delivered by Babu Surendranath Banerjea at the Anniversary Meeting of the Young Men's Union, Calcutta. The address, we observe, was delivered *extempore*, and it is a creditable performance. The lecturer adduced weighty reasons why Indian History should be studied by the Indian student. He remarked at the outset:

"The study of the history of our own country, illustrates, in a striking manner, the great truth, that miserable and degraded as we are, our degradation has followed upon a chain of sequences, every link of which is explicable, that the iron hand of fate has not been upon us, that we have not been made the hopeless victims of unprecedented calamities, and that whereas circumstances have wholly controlled our destinies, we might, if we chose, have partially controlled those circumstances, and thus have changed the face of India, and of the world at large. Such an assurance, is calculated to fill us with hope, to inspire us with enthusiasm and to add stimulus to all those noble and patriotic efforts, which are being made on all sides around, and which seem to me to be typical of a regenerated nationality into which, I fervently hope, we are now about to enter.

A proper History of India has yet to be written. We hope some future Indian Niebhur will undertake it.

AN ESTEEMED correspondent draws our attention to a letter, which appeared in *Native Public Opinion*, shewing why agricultural improvements cannot be carried out in Madras. We give the following extract from it:

SIR,—I am a landlord and pay a few thousand rupees of Land Tax to the Indian British Government. I till portions of my estate myself, that is, by the employment of laborers, and others I have leased out. I am one of those who lament over the fact that "the yield of India's soil has gradually diminished since the last century." I often stood "aghast at the fact thus revealed, that the soil of India is rapidly approaching exhaustion." I often thought over the subject and reproach myself for not having tried successfully "to grow four blades where formerly but one grew." I then thought that there was some latent depravity in me which prevented me from doing this. I therefore wanted to preach to the renters of my soil what I found I was not wantonly doing. I told them, "I have given you a pretty long lease and allowed you to enjoy the fruits of your labor during the term of your lease. I remind you that you were once a famous agricultural people and that your country was once renowned Garden of the East, and that it has now become a "comparatively barren country." You will be very great benefactors if you will grow *two* blades even where one grew. Self-interest, patriotism, and duty to your fellow-men, require that you should study "the Principles of Rational Agriculture," improve your implements of husbandry and imitate your *Arian* brothers of the West. The liberal British Government will praise you; your names will appear in the *Gazette* and medal will be awarded to you not only by the Indian Government, but by those of Europe and America." They replied that this was not the first time they had been spoken of in this manner; that my father who was a greater man and more learned than myself, had preached the same to them many a-dozen times. They added: It is a well known rule of human nature that no one will sow what he cannot reap. Suppose we improve the soil, develope its resources, observe "that great law of restoration which governs Agriculture," learn from Mr. Eugene C. Schrottky, G. U. N. G., what we should give to the land in return for the crop we take away from it: and make the land we cultivate yield 10 lb of cotton per acre instead of 5·2lb which it now yields. Supposing we do all these, will we reap the benefits of our labor and capital? No. Certainly not. You would observe, the growth of produce and enhance our rents to such an extent at the end of the present lease, that if they be accepted by us, what would be left to us, would be less than what we now get. Why then trouble ourselves about the matter?" When I heard this, it struck me that I found, out the way—the sure way to improve the soil. I said to myself, give up all idea of enhancement of the rent and then I will prove a great benefactor. So I said to them, renters I promise not to raise the rents. Now go on with the development of the resources of the land. They laughed and told me that I was a simple but good intentioned man; that the remedy I proposed was no remedy; for, they argued, "you forget you have to pay an ever varying Land tax to our enlightened Government.

In other words it is the want of fixity of the land revenue, which retards agricultural improvement. The writer accordingly makes the following suggestions:

1. Let the Government ascertain what is the present rental in money for the land by means of a *punch* appointed by the Government and the ryot.

2. Fix one third of produce as the Government Tax and guarantee that no larger proportion shall ever be demanded as the Land Tax.

This would secure all benefits arising from the improvements made by the owners of the soil.

3. As the value of money and grain is ever changing, calculate the money value of the land tax, viz., ⅓ of the rental, according to the prevailing price of the staple grain. Of course, inconsiderable fluctuations being omitted from consideration.

This would secure the tax from falling below the ⅓ rental.

If I have by this scheme found out a remedy for the ever-growing evil of the exhaustion of the soil, I consider I have done some service to my country. If I have been deceived, I should like to be undeceived by my readers.

If no remedy be applied soon, the result would be what Mr. Schrottky has predicted; he says that "the present pernicious system will manifestly be detrimental to the interests of Government itself in a fiscal point of view, inasmuch as consequent upon the meagre outturn, the cultivator will ultimately find himself unable to pay his quota of the revenue, while large tracts of country will be abandoned as barren, thus considerably reducing the chief source of contribution to the public finances."

The present state of the country is really deplorable. "Starved is the soil, starved is the tiller of the land, starved are his cattle. The soil craves for food, and man and beast likewise crave for food." "Half of our agricultural population never knew from years end to years end what is to have their hunger fully satisfied.

The permanent settlement of the land revenue is the only panacea for the ills so feelingly described by our correspondent.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

Alluding to the coming Delhi Assemblage, the *Sahachar* says that every durbar or assemblage has generally been the cause of much heart-burning, amongst the Native princes who returned home annoyed and discontented both on account of the reception accorded to them and the want of attention to their wants and wishes. Money is spent and every arrangement is made for the comfort and convenience of those chiefs and princes, but all is marred from want of proper officers to superintendent the arrrangements. He suggests that at the approaching assemblage nobody connected with the Foreign Office should be allowod to meddle with the arrangements connected with the reception of the princes. Some officer independent of the Foreign Department holding the position of a Deputy Collector or Subordinate Judge might be appointed to attend to the superintendence of the reception arrangements. Amongst Europeans who have shewn their aptitude in treating natives on such ceremonial occasions may be named Mr. Harrison of Midnapore, who may be appointed to superintend the reception arrangements.

The *Shomprokash* referring to the existing relations between England and India says, that the two countries are so connected with each other that one cannot do without the other. While England's rule has benefitted India, it has also done much to her impoverishment and helplessness. Similarly Englands' supremacy in India has contributed much to her wealth and grandeur and also induced a feeling of ease and lassitude consequent upon the increase of wealth. But things have come to such a pass thatIndia's safety requires that England's hold upon India should be perpetuated. How is this to be done? Let the English Government use its best endeavours to secure the good will and attachment of the Indians by conciliatory treatment. Let India be taught the art of self-defence and let England relax her greed a little, and let the people of India forget that they are a conquered nation.

The *Saptahik Samachar* referring to the prevalent belief in the existence of slavery in East Bengal mentions that one Sudut Khan of the Atea Sub-Division of the Mymensing District has involved himself in difficulty, being charged with keeping females kidnapped from different places, and treated as slaves. Enquiries conducted by the Assistant Magistrate in charge of the Sub-Division has brought to light diabolical practices in relation to the treatment of these victims who are all females.

The *Dacca Prokash* assigns the following reasons for the decline of the ancient houses of zemindars of Bengal. First, the absence of the law of primogeniture leading to the minute sub-division of zemindaries amongst the heirs, second, the numerous claims upon the zemindar's income simultaneously with the decrease of the sources of revenue. Third, litigation inseparable from all zemindary concerns and the consequent drain of the resources of the zemindars. Fourth, reduction of revenue caused by the intrigues and machinations of low, selfish deceitful amlah, and misunderstandings between the co-sharers.

The *Moorshedabad Patrika* echoes the universal regret of the Berhampore public at the transfer of Babu Taraprosad Chatterjee from that station on account of ill-health. It fondly wishes that when the Babu is restored to health he may seek to obtain a re-transfer to Berhampore.

The *Bharat Meheer* is of opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that the occupancy ryots are the creation of the English. They had been in existence anterior to the British power in India. They were then called the *Khoodkust* ryots. But then they had no further right in the land beyond the right of cultivation and the enjoyment of its produce. The rights now recognized are innovations. The cultivating right of the ancient times has been converted into occupancy right in Act X. of 1859. The only argument against this supposition is that under the Mahomedan rule the zemindars might have rooted out and ruined the ryots, their not having done so is proof presumptive of their not having possessed the power. The answer is then that there was no inducement to such oppressive conduct as most part of the land was covered with jungle and wanted tenants to clear the jungles and cultivated them. The power reserved by the Government in section 8 of Regulation 5 of 1793 has been enforced by the promulgation of Act X. of 1859.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

		Rs.	As.	P
Moulvi Allahadad Khan, Rajshaye		5	0	0
R. F. Chowdry Esq. Deoree		3	6	0
Satyandronath Tagore, Esq. C. S. Surat		13	4	0
Meer Mohamed Ali Khan, Bhangulpore		6	10	0
Surgeon-Major R. T. Lyons, Midnapore		6	10	0
Serampore Municipal Commissioners,		2	8	0
Hameerpore Reading Room,		6	10	0
Moulvi Subhan Hyder, Ranchee		5	0	0
Baboo Bungsidhur Roy, Moorshedabad		13	4	0
,, Doorgadas Sircar, Meerut		0	15	0
,, Gurudas Banerjea, Narkaldangah		13	4	0
,, Gobindpersad, Monghyr		13	4	0
,, Dinnonath Ghose, Bancoorah		20	0	0
,, Kallyprosunno Banerjea, Sasseram		10	0	0
,, Tarrucknath Sing, Lucknow		10	0	0
,, Punchanon Dey, Abbattabad		13	0	0
,, Ramchurn Roy, Gobindpore		20	0	0
,, Guraprosunno Sen, Bohor		10	0	0
,, Brojomohun Mittra, Meerut		13	4	0
,, Soonderlal, Cawnpore		3	5	0
,, Tezchunder Mookerjea, Mirzapore		6	0	0
,, Obenashchunder Chowdry, Koolia		13	4	0
,, Tarreenychurn Chatterjea, Noboddeep		13	4	0
,, Krishnachunder Goopto, Jamalpore		13	4	0
,, Kashykishore Moonshee, Bograh		15	0	0
,, Zohoreelal Chowdry, Shahara		13	4	0
,, Dinnonath Sen, Dacca		6	11	0
,, Dinnonath Mookerjea, Khoolna		10	0	0
,, Jodoonath Ghose, Etawah		13	0	0

MONEY MARKET.

(*September* 9, 1876.)

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

				Per 100 Rs.
4	Per Cent., Promissory Notes ...	Rs.	101	4 a 101 8
4½	,, of 1870	(1885) ,,	103	0 a 103 2
4½	,, of 1871	(1884) ,,	103	0 a 103 2
4½	,,(Transfr.) of 1872	(1879) ,,	101	8 a 101 10
4½	,, of 1859-60	(1879) ,,	104	4 a 104 12

GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 1867.

5	Per Cent. for 10 years (1877) ...	Rs.	101	0 a .
5	,, for 15 years (1882) ...	,,	102	8 a 104 0

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

				Per 100 Rs.
6	Per Cent., of 1864 (due in 1884) ..	Rs.	110	0 a 110 8
6	,, of 1865 ... (1885) ...	,,	110	8 a 111 8
6	,, of 1866 ... (1886) ...	,,	111	0 a 111 8
6	,, of 1867 ... (1887) ...	,,	111	8 a 112 0
6	,, of 1870 ... (1890) ...	,,	114	0 a 115 0
9	,, of 1872 ... (1892) ...	,,	114	8 a 115 8

Government Notifications,

Calcutta Gazette.—*September* 6, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 28th August* 1876.—Pending the appointment of an officer by the Government of India to the office of Agent to the Governor-General at Moorshedabad, Mr. A. Mackenzie is appointed to have temporary charge of that office in addition to his own duties as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Moorshedabad.

Mr. F. H. McLaughlin, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, is posted to Jessore, but to continue to act as District and Sessions Judge of that district during the absence, on leave, of Mr. H. B. Lawford, or until further orders.

The 30th August 1876.—In modification of the orders of 17th July last, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 19th idem, Mr. C. E. Buckland is appointed to be Assistant Secretary to the Government of Bengal with effect from the 7th instant, instead of from the date on which Mr. H. J. S. Cotton, vacated the appointment, as previously notified. Mr. Buckland will continue to act as Private Secretary to His Honor.

The 31st August 1876.—Baboo Bhoobun Mohun Raha, Deputy Collector, in charge of Brahmanbaria division of the district of Tipperah, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. of 1870 for acquiring lands for public purposes.

Mr. D. B. Allen, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Nuddea, is allowed leave of absence for three months, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. R. C. Dutt, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of the Bongong division of the district of Nuddea, is transferred to the Sudder Station of that district.

Baboo Chunder Seekur Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on leave, is appointed to have charge of the Bongong division of the district of Nuddea.

The 1st September 1876.—The services of Baboo Hem Chunder Kor, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, 24-Pergunnahs, are placed at the disposal of the Board of Revenue for employment as a Special Deputy Collector for holding inquiry in regard to the cultivation of ganja, with effect from the date on which the public offices re-open after the Dusserah vacation.

The 2nd September 1876.—Mr. C. N. Banerjee, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, in charge of Seetamurhee division of the Mozufferpore district, is vested with the powers of a Collector under Act X. (B. C.) of 1871.

The 4th September 1876.—The following revised notification is substituted for the one dated 5th ultimo, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem :—

Mr. G. J. B. T. Dalton, Officiating Deputy Commissioner of Cooch Behar, acted in the Third Grade of Deputy Commissioners from 26th June to 23rd July, and from 1st to 22nd August 1876.

The 5th September 1876.—Baboo Komul Nath Mookerjee, Sub-Deputy Collector, Bhudruck, is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr. C. D. C. Winter, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, acted as Magistrate and Collector of Jessore from the forenoon of the 22nd to the afternoon of the 26th August 1876, the date on which Mr. Livesay relieved him.

The following Sub-Deputy Collectors, who have been relieved of their temporary employment on relief works in Durbhunga, are posted to the stations noted against each :—

Baboos Ram Churn Loll, Sub Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bettiah, Judoo Nath Sircar, Sub-Deputy Collector Second Grade, Nowadha.

POLICE.—*The 30th August* 1876.—Mr. J. P. Sneyd, Assistant Superintendent, Police, Chittagong Hill Tracts, is allowed leave for two years, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code.

The 4th September 1876.—Baboo Mohendra Nath Hazra, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Hooghly is allowed leave for one month, under Section 21, Chapter VI. of the Civil Leave Code.

REGISTRATION.—*The 25th August* 1876.—Baboo Peary Mohun Chatterjee is appointed to be Rural Sub Registrar of Naihati, in the sub-division of Burrisa', in the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Jogendro Chunder Mookerjee, Rural Sub-Registrar of Adhata, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Baraset, in the district of 24-Pergunnahs.

Babu Romesh Chunder Mookerjee, late Civil Court Ameen, Beerbhoom, is appointed to be Rural Sub-Registrar of Sooree in the district of Beerbhoom, *vice* Babu Hurry Mohun Sircar who has been called upon to resign.

EDUCATION.—*The 4th September* 1876.—Moulvi Syed Abdulla, Deputy Inspector of Schools, under suspension, is transferred from Patna to Mozufferpore.

Moulvi Ab ul Rahim, Deputy Inspector of Schools, is transferred from Mozufferpore to Patna.

MEDICAL.—*The 31st August* 1876.—In supersession of the orders of 15th instant published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th idem, Surgeon D. W. D. Comins is appointed temporarily to act as Civil Surgeon of Monghyr on being relieved of his duties as Officiating Civil Surgeon of Hazareebagh.

The 4th September 1876.—The following gentlemen are appointed to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Seetamurhee :—

Baboo Soodhangshoo Bhusan Roy, B. A., B. L., Moonsif.
,, Soorujdeb Narrain Sing, Zemindar.

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H. TOBIN,
Honorary Secretary.

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HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভূষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগণ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে রাঙ্গাল টীকিট দেওয়াছিল তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক ল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশ্চন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক ঔষধী সেবনে, অনেক ব্যক্তি অতিশয় উৎকট রোগ হইতে মুক্তি লাভ করিয়াছেন, ইহা প্রত্যক্ষ দেখিয়া উক্ত ঔষধীর উপর আমার একান্ত বিশ্বাস জন্মিয়াছে।

শ্রীকালীধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

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শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফূর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

৫ শিশি অমৃত রস অনতিবিলম্বে পাঠাইয়া বাধিত করিবেন। আপনার ঔষধী সেবনে অনেকের উপকার লাভ হইয়াছে।

শ্রীকৈলাশচন্দ্র রায় মহাশয়।
মোঃ দেহড়দা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
Magistrate of Bankura.

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(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY.
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

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(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

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(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

I tried the pills on 10 more cases when they had already had other medicines and their disease had sufficiently advanced. However I am glad to say that those that had the fortune to live for some hours after the administration of your medicine, had the action of their kidny established, though mostly died subsequently. Of these ten cases only 2 actually recovered.

From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
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(Sd.) GOPINATH SOOKUL,
Benares.

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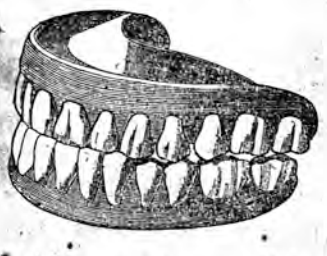

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.